

DAILY REPORT

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OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TRADE WITH U.S., JAPAN

OW231407Y Taipei CNA in English 1331 GMT 23 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Taipei, Jan. 23 (CNA)--The government is taking effective measures to narrow down the trade gap with the United States and Japan, a trade official said Monday. He said the Republic of China wants to have a more balanced trade with its major trade partners, including the United States and Japan.

The nation had a surplus of U.S. dollars 1,658.5 million from a two-way volume of U.S. dollars 5,596.7 million with the United States last year. A deficit of U.S. dollars 1,511.2 million was registered in trade with Japan in 1977. Sino-Japanese trade amounted to U.S. dollars 3,750 million.

This country must try to increase its imports from the United States and export more the Japan to achieve a better trade balance, the official said. The government has mapped out initial plans to cope with the problems.

In trade with Japan, the government will:

- Ask Japan to lower import duties on Chinese products and relax controls on imports from the Republic of China.
- Urge government enterprises and private firms in Taiwan to buy raw materials and production equipment from countries other than Japan.
- Organize more trade missions to visit the Japan to find out ways to help this country's exports to Japan.
- Call on Japanese manufacturers to let local factories process products for them, and ask Japanese trading firms to increase purchases from Taiwan.
- Request Japan to lift bans on imports of vegetables and fruits from Taiwan.

In trade with the United States, the government [will]:

- Continue to import grains from the United States.
- Buy more essential commodities from that country.
- Send missions to visit various states of the United States to buy products from them and tell them the wish of the Republic of China to narrow down the trade gap between the two countries.
- Tell public enterprises and private firms to import machinery and raw materials from the United States.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO EL SALVADOR--Taipei, Jan 27--The Executive Yuan (cabinet) Thursday appointed Gen Lo Yu-lun, a strategy adviser to the president, ambassador to El Salvador. General Lo is to succeed Wu Chen-tsai. Wu, who was granted the ambassadorship last year, is reportedly to become director of the Overseas Affairs Department of the Kuomintang Central Committee. General Lo, 66, of Kwangtung, is a graduate of the Whampoa Military Academy (now Chinese Military Academy). He had served as deputy commander in chief of the Chinese Army, director of the General Political Warfare Department of the Ministry of National Defense, and commander in chief of the combined service forces. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0238 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW]

FOREIGN MINISTRY LODGES PROTEST ON SOVIET SATELLITE INCIDENT

OW280612Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 28 KYODO--Japan Saturday lodged a protest with the Soviet Union against the Soviet failure to inform Japan in advance of the disintegration of a nuclear-powered Soviet satellite over Canada Tuesday. The protest was conveyed by Yasushi Miyazawa, director general of the Foreign Ministry's European and Oceanic Affairs Bureau, to Boris M. Zinoviev, minister-counsellor at the Soviet Embassy here.

Japan demanded in the protest that the Soviet Government inform it of the details of the satellite incident and steps for preventing recurrence of such accidents, especially antipollution measures in the atmosphere. Japan also sought information about other Soviet satellites now in orbit. Miyazawa expressed the Japanese people's grave concern about the incident because the satellite was powered by a nuclear reactor.

The Soviet diplomat promised to convey the protest to his home government. But he told Miyazawa that his country had announced the launching plan and its purpose when the satellite was put into orbit last September. The nuclear reactor was designed so that it would be fully destroyed and burned while entering the atmosphere, he said. The Soviet Union did not inform Japan of the incident, because there was no fear that it would fall over Japan, he said.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda reported the Japanese protest against the Soviet Union to the House of Representatives Budget Committee the same day. Sonoda said that the government will exert all efforts for early ratification of the three treaties dealing with such problems as compensation for damage caused by manmade objects from space. He revealed his desire to secure Diet approval for the ratification of the treaties with the cooperation of the opposition parties.

The foreign minister also made it clear that the government is already making preparations to propose measures for prevention of the recurrence of accidents in space, at such places as the UN Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

Ministries See No Danger

OW280516Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0303 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 27 KYODO--Leaders of 12 Japanese Government ministries and agencies Friday agreed that Japan would virtually be unaffected by the radioactive debris from a Soviet satellite that plunged into northwest Canada Tuesday.

They arrived at this conclusion after hearing a report on the Soviet satellite and studying a diagram of air currents compiled by the meteorological agency. They calculated that the radioactive substance, if it was actually released in the atmosphere, would have to travel two-thirds around the earth in order to reach Japan from the northern part of Canada. During its travel around the earth, the radioactivity would diminish considerably, and therefore, it would have little effect on Japan, they concluded. This conclusion was reached at the meeting of the secretaries of the radiation countermeasures headquarters held Friday afternoon.

However, since radiation from the Soviet nuclear debris is estimated to reach Japan in about 2 weeks if it was released at an altitude of 5,000 to 6,000 meters and in 10 days if it was released at an altitude of 10,000 meters, the Japanese Government will continue its current radiation detection efforts being made at 11 places around Japan.

Friday's meeting agreed that the Defense Agency would conduct an aerial survey of radiation contamination of particles in the atmosphere and that the Foreign Ministry would try to collect as much information on the incident as possible from Canada and other countries.

In connection with the Soviet nuclear debris, it became known Friday that a difference of 30 seconds might have caused the radioactive substance to fall on a city with a population of 600,000 instead of on a remote area in the northwestern part of Canada. This was revealed by Canadian Foreign Minister Donald Jamieson when he met with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda Friday morning, according to Chief Cabinet Secretary Shintaro Abe. Abe told reporters that Jamieson had told Fukuda that the nuclear debris from the Soviet satellite was at first expected to fall on New Zealand or Australia.

Jamieson reportedly told Fukuda that a difference of 30 seconds might have caused the radioactive substance to drop on a nearby city with a population of 600,000. Jamieson did not give the name of the city, Abe said.

Diet Resolution Proposed

OW281107Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1041 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 28 KYODO--The House of Representatives' Steering Committee agreed Saturday to submit shortly to the Diet a suprapartisan resolution against atomic-powered satellites. The committee discussed measures to prevent accidents involving such satellites after hearing from Yoshio Okawa, director of the United Nations Bureau of the Foreign Ministry, and Nobuyuki Makimura, director of the Atomic Energy Safety Bureau of the Science and Technology Agency about the fall of a Soviet satellite over Canada earlier this week.

The Japan Socialist Party has already prepared a resolution to be submitted to the Diet, asking all nations not to put in orbit nuclear-powered satellites and calling for early establishment of an international system to inspect launching and operation of satellites. The Socialist resolution will also request that these international measures be discussed and adopted by the UN disarmament assembly scheduled for May.

Sonoda To Appeal To UN

OW281237Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Jan 28 KYODO--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said in the Diet Saturday he intended to attend the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space in February or the special UN disarmament assembly in May to appeal for international control on satellites fitted with nuclear devices.

Replying to questions in the House of Representatives Budget Committee, Sonoda said Japan was preparing specific steps in this regard in consultation with certain other countries. He said the government expressed its regret to the Soviet Union over the Russian failure to furnish any prior information on a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite which burned up over Canada on Tuesday.

Fukuda, Sonoda Comment

OW281253Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1100 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 28 (AFP)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said today Japan will play an "active role" in discussing international control on "dangerous satellites" like the nuclear-powered Soviet Cosmos which fell out of orbit over Canada Tuesday. This is a problem the whole international community should tackle and Japan, the only country ever atomic-bombed, is in "a special position" over the nuclear issue, the Japanese premier told the lower house budgetary committee.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda told the committee that the government is preparing a "bold proposal" to control the use of space for satellites and prevent space accidents. Mr Sonoda was answering an opposition lawmaker who called for a ban on nuclear reactors abroad man-made space objects. The foreign minister also said that he will attend a United Nations Disarmament Committee session in New York in May. The Japanese proposal may be made in the forum or another UN meeting on peaceful use of the cosmic space in New York in February, Mr Sonoda said.

MARITIME AUTHORITIES TO INDICT SOVIET FISHING CAPTAINS

OW281051Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1032 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Sapporo, Jan 28 KYODO--Maritime safety authorities at Otaru and Kushiro decided Saturday to take steps for the indictment of the captains of five Soviet fishing vessels for violating the Japan-Soviet interim fishery arrangement. Papers on the skippers of the Soviet boats, including the 163-ton trawler Vishegorsk, are to be sent to the Kushiro public prosecutors' office early next week. It is the first time since the conclusion of the bilateral pact last year that such action is being taken.

The Soviet captains were found to have submitted incorrect logs on their hauls in Japan's 200-mile economic zone off Hokkaido last October. The authorities had made requests for their appearance for questioning by mid-December. However, the Soviet skippers failed to comply with the requests in time, the maritime safety authorities said. The authorities said it was decided to confiscate the security funds totaling 2.5 million yen paid by the skippers for their temporary release.

PRC TREATY NEGOTIATIONS 'MAY RESUME' AFTER PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

OW280739Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0727 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 28 KYODO--Negotiations for conclusion of a Japan-China treaty of peace and friendship may not be resumed until sometime after the middle of February, or after the fifth session of China's National People's Congress is held, Foreign Ministry sources said Friday night. There is a strong possibility of the fifth session of the National People's Congress being held immediately after February 7 when China observes the new year holidays according to the old lunar calendar.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda had held consultations with Ambassador to Peking Shoji Sato when the envoy returned to Tokyo last December and had decided on a policy to resume the negotiations, suspended for the past two years, at the end of January.

After Sato returned to Peking, he met with Liao Cheng-chih, president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, January 8 and sounded out China's stand on the matter. China subsequently has not made a reply on its agreement to the resumption of the negotiations.

On the holding of the fifth session of the National People's Congress, the Foreign Ministry sources believed it may be convened at the time of the February 7 New Year holidays or immediately thereafter. They believe the Chinese side will formally agree to the resumption of the talks following the holding of the NPC meeting.

Fukuda: Denies Reported Comment

OW300359Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0333 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 30 KYODO--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda said Monday that negotiations on a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty could not be resumed until after the fifth session of China's National People's Congress. He made the remark during a brief meeting with Mitsujiro Ishii, a senior member of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. Ishii, known for his pro-Taiwan position, said later he had urged Fukuda to be prudent about resuming the treaty talks with China.

"The Chinese seem to be busy preparing for the National People's Congress. The resumption (of the talks) will probably come after that," Fukuda was quoted as telling Ishii. Later, Fukuda denied that he had discussed the China treaty issue with Ishii.

BRIEFS

LDP MISSION VISITS PRC--Tokyo, Jan 27--A Liberal-Democratic Party mission, headed by Sakari Masuda and including all LDP members of the House of Councillors, returned home from a 10-day visit to China Friday. The LDP mission visited China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW]

PRC INVITATION TO KOMEITO--Tokyo, Jan 27--The opposition Komeito Party Friday accepted an invitation from the China-Japan Friendship Association to send a mission to China this year. A party official said the invitation reached the party Thursday through the Chinese embassy in Tokyo. The Chinese association said it wanted to invite Komeito members to visit China at an appropriate time when the Diet is not sitting, he said. He anticipated the visit will be made in May soon after the current Diet session ends May 17. He did not rule out the possibility of the visit being advanced, depending on resumption of negotiations for a peace treaty between the two countries. The mission will be headed by Junya Yano, secretary general. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW]

STEEL MISSION TO SRV--Tokyo, Jan 27--Major Japanese steelmakers will send a mission to Vietnam in mid-February to negotiate a long-term steel export arrangement, according to industry sources. The sources said the mission will be led by Nobuyoshi Teranishi, managing director of Nippon Steel Corp. It is to visit the country for about a week starting February 19. A technical mission will be sent in March to start the talks for exports of steel for the first half of fiscal 1978 on the basis of the projected arrangement. The industry hopes the arrangement will set annual exports at 200,000 to 400,000 tons for 5 years with prices to be negotiated twice a year. The steelmakers contracted to export some 110,000 tons of cold-rolled steel for the second half of fiscal 1977 to Vietnam, whose demand for steel materials is growing fast for its economic reconstruction. They project Vietnam will require 500,000 tons of steel a year in the future. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW]

KWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS, ADOPTS LETTER TO PARTY MEMBERSHIP

OW201711Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1702 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)--The 16th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea was held on January 28, 1978. The plenary meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The plenary meeting was attended by the members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the party. Also present at the plenary meeting were the members of the Central Auditing Commission of the party. Attending the plenary meeting were leading personnel of the central, provincial, city and county party, administrative and economic organs and party workers of factories and enterprises.

The plenary meeting passed the following agenda item: On the adoption of a letter of the Central Committee of the party to the entire party members. The agenda item was discussed at the plenary meeting.

At the plenary meeting Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, made an important concluding speech which would serve as a programmatic guiding compass in carrying out the tasks set forth in the letter of the Central Committee of the party to the entire party members.

The plenary meeting unanimously adopted the letter of the Central Committee of the party calling upon the entire party members to be mobilized all to fulfill the second 7-year plan which is of epochal significance in the struggle of our people for the building of socialism and communism, upholding the militant programme put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Letter Notes Economic Difficulties

OW290931Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0832 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 29 (KCNA)--Papers here today devote their first three pages each to the full text of a "letter to the entire party members" which was unanimously adopted at the 16th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent the letter to the entire party members calling them to allout mobilization for fulfilling the second seven-year plan which is of epochal significance in the struggle of our people for the building of socialism and communism, upholding the militant programme put forward by the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that now our party and people have turned out to struggle to carry out the new long-term plan with the great pride of victors and a great hope for future, the letter says:

The second seven-year plan is a blueprint of great prosperity and grandeur unprecedented in the long history of our fatherland and a milestone of great progress and leap.

When the new seven-year plan is carried out, our economy will be converted into a powerful chuche-based economy capable of solving itself all problems arising in the strengthening and development of the country and the wellbeing of the people, into a more developed economy highly modernized and placed on a new scientific basis, and our people will lead a more independent and creative, happy life. Our socialist fatherland, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, will more fully demonstrate its invincible might and our people will be on a high peak looking at a completely triumphant socialist society, a classless society, not far off.

For us to push ahead with socialist construction more vigorously--this is a struggle for defending and glorifying the honour of socialism and a struggle to demonstrate the invincible might of the chuche idea.

We should build socialism faster and better to defend the dignity of socialism and give fuller scope to its genuine superiority.

Saying that it is an urgent demand of the present situation to struggle to carry out the vast tasks of the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule, the letter continues:

Today the internal and external situation of our revolution is strained and complicated as never before.

A fierce struggle is now going on on the international stage between revolution and counterrevolution and between the independent forces and dominationist forces.

The revolutionary forces of the world people advocating independence are victoriously advancing, and the imperialist, colonialist and dominationist forces find themselves in a more difficult position.

The imperialists are now frantically scheming to extricate themselves from a quandary and going further along the road of aggression and war.

The U.S.-led imperialists are expanding armaments, reinforcing nuclear armed forces and further aggravating the situation behind the curtain of "peace".

Korea is one of the focal points of the counterrevolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism.

Occupying the southern half of our fatherland for over 30 years, the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy, have reduced it to a dark colony. They are feverishly stepping up their manoeuvres to start another war of aggression against our republic, obdurately persisting in the criminal "two Koreas" plot to keep our nation divided into two forever.

Compelled by the strong demand of our people and the world people, U.S. imperialism announced the so-called "withdrawal of U.S. ground forces" from South Korea. But it tries to keep its main units as ever in South Korea and further strengthen the military potentials of South Korea by giving it military "aid" amounting to thousands of millions of dollars and handing over its huge military equipment to the puppet army under the pretext of "compensatory measures".

Today the Japanese militarists, zealously partaking in U.S. imperialism's policy of Korean aggression, have emerged as its dangerous conspirator.

The reactionary ruling circles of Japan are working extra hard to prolong the presence of the U.S. troops in South Korea and actively backing the South Korean puppets militarily and economically and further tightening their collusion with them.

Instigated by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique of traitors have established a fascist wartime system in the whole area of South Korea and are working with frenzy to whip up a war climate against us, staging provocative military exercise almost every day.

The situation of our country has been extremely aggravated due to the reckless and vicious new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S imperialists, the Japanese militarists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

The letter goes on: Our road to the high target of the new seven-year plan is not smooth and our struggle is arduous. Under the condition of sharp military confrontation with the enemy, our military economic burdens are heavy. The serious economic crisis sweeping the world and the unfavourable fretful weather caused by the cold front may also create an obstacle to our struggle for economic construction.

Self-reliance is the militant banner of general advance for the fulfilment of the second seven-year plan, the letter stresses, and says: We should push ahead with the revolution and construction with our own efforts by more fully displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and capture the high eminence of the new seven-year plan without fail by pulling through difficulties that crop up.

As long as there are the ever-victorious tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, two million hot-blooded party members and our heroic people rallied steel-like around the great leader and the powerful independent national economy built through an arduous struggle, there is nothing for us to fear or no unconquerable fortress for us.

Comrade entire party members and people who received the combat order of general march are filled with the ardour of loyalty and their fighting will and spirit are sky-high.

The Central Committee of the party calls upon you comrade entire party members who have always been infinitely true to the call of the party and have creditably carried out your tasks plunging into fire and water if ordered and instructed by the party to turn out to the charge, the decisive battle of loyalty, to fly at an early date the flag of victory on the peak of the second seven-year plan and adorn once again the history of our glorious party with a brilliant feat, wholeheartedly upholding the majestic blueprint of socialist and communist construction unrolled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Noting that the second seven-year plan is a grandiose programme of socialist economic construction to bring our independent economy to a new, higher stage, the letter further says:

The chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy--this is a historic summing up of the experience of revolutionary economic construction in our era, the basic direction of the independent development of the national economy and the laying of the material and technical foundations of socialism and a short cut to the socialist and communist economic construction. During the new long-term plan period we should accelerate the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy to actively develop and use the resources of the country, strengthen the independence of the economy in every way, fully realise comprehensive mechanization and automation in all fields and place production on a new scientific and technical basis.

The letter refers to the tasks facing the working people in the fields of socialist economic construction, education and science. In order to successfully carry out the second seven-year plan, the letter says, the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--should be energetically pushed ahead.

Stressing that in particular the greatest reserves for the fulfilment of the vast second seven-year plan lie in ideology, the letter says that education in the spirit of loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and education in the chuche idea should be strengthened among the party members and working people to firmly establish the monolithic ideological system of the party.

In order to successfully carry out the new long-term plan, a vigorous struggle should be waged to make an effective use of the economic foundations which have already been laid, the letter says, and continues: During the second seven-year plan we should attain the growth of the industrial production mainly by means of effectively using the already built economic foundations.

The letter further says: The second seven-year plan is a plan of self-reliance. The revolutionary spirit of self-reliance--this is the revolutionary spirit of Paektu, revolutionary spirit of chollima and revolutionary spirit of the speed campaign.

Give full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance at every battle site for the fulfilment of the seven-year plan!

The letter calls upon the leading functionaries of the party, state and economic organs, the backbone of our party and commanding personnel of the revolution, to organise and carry out all work from the stand of the master as becomes functionaries who are making revolution, taking the chuche idea as their only faith, in the homeland of the great chuche idea.

Noting that the history of our party has been proudly adorned with shining feats thanks to the heroic struggle of the workers party members who rose at the call of the party, the letter appeals as follows:

Today the party members should decidedly turn out once again and add new lustre to the history of the fatherland by performing proud and shining feats in the new great battle. You should fully display loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the revolution in the struggle for carrying out the new long-term plan.

All party members, become vanguard standard-bearers and vanguard fighters in the chollima march shaking the whole land and work world-startling miracles and innovations everywhere, rousing the masses to activity and leading them!

Bright is our goal and certain is our victory. Let us all make a general march to attain the vast target of the second-seven year plan ahead of schedule, rallied close around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

KIM IL-SONG ADDRESSES LAST SESSION OF AGRICULTURE CONGRESS

SK290455Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)--The national congress on agriculture which opened in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, on January 23, honored with the presence of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, completed its work with success on January 27.

The congress was held amid unbounded reverence for and ardent loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who brightly lit the road ahead of our people under the radiant rays of the chuche idea, demonstrated the honor of the fatherland and the nation to the whole world and brought the joy of bumper crops every year to this land.

At the congress the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a profound analysis of the present conditions of the development of our agriculture and the actual requirements of the socialist construction as a whole, made a programmatic speech which would serve as a guiding compass in accelerating the complete realization of the rural theses through the more vigorous fulfilment of the three revolutions--ideological, technical and cultural--in the countryside and in bringing agricultural production to a new higher stage and attaining the [1978] target of 8.8 million tons of grain and, further, the [7-year plan] target of 10 million tons of grain by thoroughly applying the chuche-based farming method and giving the powerful assistance of the whole party, the whole country and the entire people to the countryside.

Noting that we held an excellent congress for the last few days, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said with satisfaction that the congress was a congress of victors, a congress of agricultural heroes in the true sense of the term.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the congress made a very shining and brilliant review of a bumper harvest, rare in history, brought in last year in our country and manifested a good determination to bring the agricultural front to a higher stage in the future.

Saying that the success scored last year in our agricultural production was very great, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song pointed out that per chongbo rice output of our country has already surpassed the high level of the developed countries of the world and our maize farming which was lagging behind in the past is nearly catching up with the level of the developed countries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that the shining successes of production registered in the rice and maize farming and in the cultivation of vegetables and all other crops last year were the result of the correct leadership of our party for the implementation of the rural theses and of the heroic struggle of the entire people, entire workers, scientists, technicians and people's army soldiers who were all mobilized to carry out the party's policy of town assisting the countryside and industry supporting agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also said that the shining victory attained in the agricultural production and in the implementation of the rural theses was made possible because we have a solid independent national economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song noted that the great victory won on our agricultural front was attributable to the correctness of the party's policy of industry and the correctness of the rural theses.

Saying that the great victory won by us in the agricultural production and the socialist rural construction was attributable not only to the excellent agricultural policy of the party but also to the heroic struggle the entire people waged, rallied close around the party under its leadership, the great leader noted that we would vigorously advance toward a greater victory in the future, taking pride in having such a heroic people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said: We are very proud of having the heroic people who defeated the Japanese imperialists through the 15 year long arduous struggle, the courageous people who defeated the U.S. imperialists in the three year hard-fought war and the resourceful people who built again their country on the debris where everything was razed to the ground.

The great leader noted that speaking of the domain of the rural economy alone, we carried out irrigation projects in 300,000 chongbo of fields every year, starting from scratch on the debris after the war, and thus turned our country in a short period into a "country of irrigation" with more than one million chongbo of irrigated fields. In the recent period we brought 200,000 chongbo of non-paddy fields under irrigation in a year or more under the conditions where the irrigation projects should be carried out even in the remote mountainous areas to overcome the influence of the cold front. He stressed: What is this if not a miracle? What is this if not an epic of a heroic people waging the speed campaign plus chollima?

The great leader said that he was very happy to have a victorious review of agriculture today 13 years after the publication of the rural theses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song referred to the work to be done in the future.

The great leader said that the target of 10 million tons of grain should be attained on the agricultural front and our agriculture made further chuche-oriented, modernized and scientific under the second seven-year plan made public at the first session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly and the farmers should be freed from arduous labour, and the task of irrigation, electrification, mechanization and chemicalization completely carried out in the countryside in accordance with the programme of the rural technical revolution put forward by the fifth congress of the party and the rural theses.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the important tasks to completely realize the rural theses and attain the target of 10 million tons of grain set forth in the second seven-year plan.

The great leader taught that first of all the five-point policy of nature remaking, put forward by the 12th plenary meeting of the fifth Central Committee of the party, should be thoroughly carried out.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that the irrigation of the remaining 150,000 chongbo out of the 400,000 chongbo of non-paddy fields, whose irrigation was proposed earlier, should be rounded off within this year and the work of land rezoning continuously carried on for accelerating the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture and the reclamation of 100,000 chongbo of tidal marshes energetically pushed ahead.

Then the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the task to complete the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture. The respected and beloved leader stressed that the number of tractors per 100 chongbo of paddy and non-paddy fields should be raised to 8-10 in the new long-term plan period.

Along with this, the great leader put forward the task to increase the production of trucks for providing 3-4 trucks per 100 chongbo as early as possible and produce many farm machines of various kinds, such as combined rice harvesters, maize harvesters and potato and vegetable harvesters and rice transplanting machines.

The great leader taught that scientific research should be further strengthened and speedy, light, handy and more efficient tractors, harvesters and other machines be manufactured to successfully realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also taught that the chemicalization of agriculture should be further accelerated and that all efforts should be directed to produce more than two times as much fertilizers as now.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song also taught that farm produce should be stored well and taken good care of to prevent its waste and loss.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song laid stress on the problem of creating a two-crop area.

The great leader said that practical experience proved the ample possibility of raising two crops a year in our country and therein lay great reserves for grain production and called upon the entire functionaries in the agricultural domain to solve the problem of creating a two-crop area with a will to make the people live better.

In this connection the great leader taught that the area south of Pyongyang and Hamhung should be turned into a two-crop area and, as the immediate task, the fields of Changyon, Ongjin, Kangnyong and Taetan districts of South Hwanghae Province should be surveyed and registered and complete mechanization realized there to introduce a two-crop system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that agricultural scientific research should be conducted better. Saying that some time ago the problem of bringing about a new turn in the agricultural scientific research was discussed at a joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the party, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council, the great leader taught that the technique of cultivation should be perfected and disseminated among the farmers and research into the method of cultivation of farm crops in the highlands deepened.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that scientific research into the cultivation of industrial crops should be strengthened continuously and, in particular, research into the methods of bean cultivation further intensified in our country, the home of the bean, and the cultivation of medicinal herbs, flax and edible oil-bearing crops and their technical process also further perfected.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught that an important problem in the agricultural scientific research is that the seed revolution should be carried on to produce new varieties which can endure frost and typhoon and yield well.

Saying that the cultural revolution should be vigorously carried on to promote the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the tasks arising in the fulfillment of the cultural revolution.

The great leader stressed that all the farmers should first of all acquire rich scientific knowledge and technique and reiterated that the party's policy of making all the working people acquire more than one kind of technique should be thoroughly implemented.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that the work of disseminating knowledge needed for mechanization and chemicalization and the techniques of crop cultivations should be strengthened among the peasants.

The great leader taught that the agricultural colleges in all provinces should be built up well and the quality of teaching enhanced and the party guidance to the colleges strengthened to train a great number of competent agro-technicians who are firmly armed with the chuche idea of our party and positively contribute to the carrying out of the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside on the stand of the master.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward in detail the tasks arising in the immediate farming preparations. Noting that the influence of the cold front is expected to persist for a long time to come, the great leader said that all farm work should be organized to cope with it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song called upon the entire attendants of the congress and working farmers to firmly equip themselves with the chuche idea of our party, do all farm work meticulously and methodically in a way befitting the master and make an allout march under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, in the countryside to attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain and, further the target of 10 million tons of grain ahead of schedule.

The programmatic speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a historic document which made a brilliant review of the proud victory won in the glorious struggle of our party and people to realize the great rural theses and convincingly proved the might of a solid independent national economy built in our country and a programmatic document which brightly illumines the road to new victory ahead of the entire agricultural working people and the people.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song concluded his speech, stormy applause and thunderous cheers of "long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth.

It was announced at the congress that the workers and three-revolution team members of factories and enterprises in various parts of the country sent lots of materials, which they had produced outside their plans to assist the countryside, as a gift to the national congress on agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song extended thanks, in the name of the Central Committee of the party and the attendants of the congress, to the entire workers, technicians, office employees and three-revolution team members of the factories and enterprises who sent the gift.

The national congress on agriculture personally arranged and guided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song was a great seat for the study of the most superior, unique and great chuche-based farming method of reaping bumper crops every year by doing farming in our way in our land; it was a great demonstration of the incomparable vitality of our agriculture, which has entered a new era of scientific farming with the chuche-based farming method striking its roots deep, and of our socialist rural economy system.

With a confidence in new victory the entire attendants of the congress hardened their unshakable determination to attain the target of 8.8 million tons of grain this year without fail by thoroughly implementing the programmatic teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the congress.

A letter of pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted amid the enthusiastic applause of the attendants. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with the attendants of the congress yesterday.

FORMER SOUTHERNERS ISSUE LETTER URGING REUNIFICATION

SK270900Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 27 Jan 78 SK

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang last January to call for preventing a permanent national split and achieving national reunification by uniting the patriotic forces in the North and South, the Council for Promotion of Peaceful Reunification in North Korea--which is comprised of former members of the South Korean puppet National Assembly and political and public figures who came to the northern half of the republic from South Korea in 1950 to find a road of rebirth--has issued a letter to political parties, groups and personages of all circles in South Korea. The letter reads as follows:

Dear political parties, groups and personages of all circles in South Korea: It has been a year since the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations held in Pyongyang last January appealed for the prevention of permanent national split and the realization of national reunification by uniting patriotic forces in the North and South. Since that time we, the council members, earnestly hoped to see the national reunification cause promoted in accordance with the national salvation proposal adopted at the meeting. However the Korean people's suffering from national split, far from fading away, daily intensifies.

The intrigue by the imperialist powers and the Pak Chong-hui clique for the division of one Korea has reached a peak, thus placing the Korean people at a crossroads--a critical historical moment in which they may either experience the tragedy of permanent national split or take the road of prosperity through national reunification.

We who long for reunification in the face of life's impermanence and fleeting time, strongly feel this tragic crisis caused by division and are deeply concerned about it. If the road of reunification becomes a distant object and if division becomes fixed, what will become of our country and peoples' future? How can we ease the deep-rooted resentments and grudges of the fellow countrymen? Our fervent hopes will be of no use if we lose our country.

We should prevent permanent national division at all cost. We should achieve the cause of reunification with the people's united efforts. The work of fatherland reunification should serve the entire people and should be carried out by them. This work cannot be achieved without the entire people's participation.

Deeply aware of our common duty and responsibility to the cause of reunification, we send this letter to you--figures of various parties, factions and circles in South Korea--with our endlessly fervent desire for reunification. We are homogeneous blood kin who have lived on a single national territory over a long history of 5,000 years, thus developing a single ethnic society.

It would be intolerable for our people--who have protected the country's security and the people's dignity, defying invasion by many foreign enemies with dedication to the nation's security--to undergo the suffering of national division brought about by foreign forces and treacherous lackies. Apart from political views and beliefs, those who truly love the country and people should concentrate all efforts on giving priority to the reunification cause and on paving the road toward this.

The great leader President Kim Il-song taught: In the struggle to reunify the divided fatherland unity and coalition can be realized between communists in the North and nationalists in South Korea in various ways. We have perceived the rationality and historic justness of this policy through our experience under communist and anticommunist systems in the North and South of the divided fatherland.

Today our people do not want anticommunism, nor does our people's history demand it. Anticommunism is a slogan for oppression produced by reactionary ruling circles since communism first appeared, in order to threaten the people. This slogan is an aggressive one fabricated by imperialists for the purpose of placing other peoples under their control. Anticommunism entered our country with the launching of an invasion by foreign imperialists. This slogan took root in our country with implementation of U.S. policy on Korea following the 15 August liberation.

The United States has consistently implemented a unilateral anticommunist policy in order to convert South Korea into an outpost against communists, with the concealed, wild desire of conquering the world.

Successive rulers in South Korea have colluded with foreign forces in accordance with the national policy of anticommunism--a slogan invented by foreign forces--treated their fellow countrymen as enemies and clung to anticommunism.

The treasonous clique's policy of relying on foreign forces under the pretext of anti-communism has resulted in the subordination of all sectors in South Korea, including the political, economic, military and cultural sectors, to the United States and Japan, and the loss of national sovereignty.

Considering the present realities in South Korea, where the degree of subordination to foreign countries has unprecedentedly increased, where all our country's treasure has been plundered by avaricious foreign monopoly capitalists and where national culture is being eroded--realities due to the anticommunist policy perpetrated today in South Korea--we cannot but feel indignation.

Under the signboard of anticommunism the South Korean rulers have not hesitated to perpetrate all sorts of antinational, criminal acts inspiring discord and confrontation within the nation. Under the slogan of anticommunism they have also furthered the confrontation sentiment within the one nation, finally resulting in the disaster of the 25 June Korean war. Today they will again take the same reckless, criminal path. Furthermore under the slogan of anticommunism the South Korean traitors today continue to heighten confrontation in preparation for a northward invasion, heighten confrontation in preparation for a northward invasion, while clamoring about victory over communism and the like. This is an act we cannot swallow. If such an act were not called treason, then the term treason does not exist.

The gravity of the anticommunist commotion in South Korea, which we cannot merely sit idly by and view, also finds expression in the strengthening of the fascist dictatorial system to suppress human rights and strangle democracy to death, the violation of civil rights and the suppression of the freedom to discuss reunification. Under an anticommunist fascist rule that mobilizes all types of oppression, the South Korean rulers have turned all of South Korea into a great prison in which evil laws and bayonets are rampant. Pak Chong-hui, who pledged allegiance in the past to the Japanese emperor with his own blood, even fabricated the yusin dictatorship by plagiarizing Emperor Meiji's restoration in Japan in order to perpetuate anticommunist violence. Thus he is the nation's butcher.

We ask: How can we count the number of patriots and democratic figures who died in jail or were executed in jail as victims of anticommunism, after having struggled for freedom, democracy and reunification in the human rights desert of South Korea, where people groan under dictatorship and oppression? Indeed the wound inflicted by anti-communism on the nation is too great. Due to anticommunism the barrier dividing the country has enlarged, the pains of national division are more acute and the road to fatherland reunification more distant. The final goal of reliance upon foreign forces, confrontation between North and South and fascist oppression--which the South Korean rulers have perpetrated under the pretext of anticommunism--is perpetuation of national division. Anticommunism is indeed an obstacle to fatherland reunification and cause of the hotbed of two Koreas. Anticommunism, which is consistent with national division, is in no way compatible with the nation's reunification.

If they do not want to see the country divided and wish the fatherland's reunification, the South Korean rulers must halt anticommunism in South Korea. The burial of anticommunism will lead to the road of national salvation and this road, built on the grave of anticommunism, will proceed to a society where communism is recognized. The recognition of communism involves conceding differences between ideologies and systems existing within the nation and is a patriotic attitude to be maintained in realizing fatherland reunification through the nation's united efforts.

We who abandoned anticommunism long ago and have lived in a society in which communism is recognized, feel that collaboration with communists is precisely the road to national unity and guarantees a brilliant and prosperous future for the fatherland. We who defected to the north in 1950 for a new life have lived for 28 long years in collaboration with communists. Through this course we have seen that the communists in the northern half of the republic are not the kind we were told about in South Korea and that they are true patriots who protect national interests and love their fatherland.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, the great sun of the nation, the communists in the northern half of the republic are firmly armed with thorough national awareness and with a most lofty patriotic spirit.

Their spiritual and ideological characteristic consists of a noble, patriotic belief that they will be endlessly loyal to the fatherland and people and firmly protect the people's dignity and sovereignty. This is a firm chuche-oriented resolve that they will assume responsibility for the people's fate. Accordingly communists in the northern half have established their political line, for the benefit of our Korea, in accordance with a chuche-oriented guideline, formulated a self-reliant economic plan for our country's prosperity and carried out patriotic work for the happiness of the people, generation after generation. They have proudly termed this sacred work for the fatherland and people a most noble chuche-oriented work. This chuche-oriented work carried out by communists in the northern half is directed at the happiness of not only the people living in the North, but also in the South.

An ideal society, a people's paradise--the first one seen in the history of the world--has been constructed through chuche-oriented work by all the people, including farmers, student intellectuals, religious figures and people's capitalists [minjok chabonga]. Communists in the northern half have embellished the history of our people with immortal, patriotic achievements by overcoming mounting historic trials and challenges. During the bitter era in which our people confronted a grim and fateful crisis and when many independence movement fighters were thrown into despair, surrender and betrayal, those who resolutely rose with arms in hand in the sacred anti-Japanese war, thus restoring the fatherland, were Korean communists led by the great leader President Kim Il-song--a patriot of the century and people's hero.

After liberating the fatherland, they founded a strong socialist nation which has achieved a shining world position by consistently implementing the basic policy of independence, self-reliance and self-defense in the northern half of the national territory. Today they actively carry out their work night and day to help our fellow countrymen possess a reunified, single Korea at the earliest possible date.

We heartily realize the justness of federation with communists in the northern half of the republic, as a result of our sharing their warm concern which has affected our daily life. After our defection to North Korea, since we had a misunderstanding of and prejudice against communists, we were very concerned about our future treatment--especially since we had committed crimes against the North Korean people. However North Korean communists embraced us with a tender love and affection for their fellow countrymen. They greeted us, transcending ideological differences, as persons. They disregarded our guilty past. They received every one of us with leniency, welcoming those who sincerely repented and rose to the cause of the fatherland's reunification no matter what past crimes against the fatherland and people.

Despite his busy schedule of state affairs, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song--a benevolent father of the people--called us close to him many times, opened a road toward rehabilitation and revival so as to help us lead a truly worthwhile life and kindly encouraged us to participate, with him, in the sacred task of national reunification. Embraced by him, we were able to enjoy various social and political rights and freedom, including citizenship, on an equal basis with others in the northern half of the republic. We were able to enjoy the unparalleled honor of placing human values in the service of patriotism for the first time in our lives.

The communists have not considered us chance companions but members of the people who will accompany them forever. They have trusted, embraced and guided us with constant friendship and affection.

If we had not joined the communists, we would not have been able to lead this worthwhile life today. [passage indistinct] Communists have enjoyed the people's support and have been victorious due to this confidence of the people. Communism has drawn the people in North Korea today under the banner of great leader President Kim Il-song's chuche ideology. The desire for extinction of half the people, so as to attain reunification by ignoring this stark reality, is nothing but a fantastic and absurd dream.

Anyone truly concerned with the country's and people's future could never follow the Pak Chong-hui group, which is digging its own grave by committing reactionary acts.

Those who oppressed communists and harbored enmity against communists in the past, taking the van of the anticommunist campaign, do not take an anticommunist stand today, but have bid farewell to the anticommunist rulers and sided with the people, seeking political asylum abroad.

Uniting the efforts of all conscientious patriotic people for the cause of reunification and national salvation while transcending ideologies is in the interest of the people and is an urgent requirement for reunification. What will become of us if we refuse to carry out this work under circumstances in which two contradictory political systems exist in the two parts of the country and in which socialist construction is underway in half of the country?

If the south opposes what is supported in the North and the North opposes what is supported in the South, our country will never be reunified. The tragedy of division will continue. Even though the North and the South have different systems and ideologies, we should be united as a homogeneous people for the cause of reunification.

Those who believe in heaven and those who believe in communism can live in harmony in a single nation and on the same territory. Our people built a reunified country and lived in this manner in the past. Today, peoples of nations of all sizes are leading daily lives in such a manner.

If we unite by transcending ideologies, we can reunify the country. If we oppose each other, we will not be able to avoid the road of division or prevent South Korea from being converted into a colony of the United States and Japan. This is precisely why we oppose anticommunism and call for alliance with the communists.

Those who were born on this land and live on it and those who want to continue to live on it should resolutely rise in calling for alliance with the communists--the supreme demand of the people. This is not the time to hesitate in the cause of alliance with communism. This is the time for us to decidedly carry out the cause. This is not the time for us to deplore the division, but rather to attain reunification without fail.

In order to realize alliance with communism, we should above all smash reactionaries at home and abroad who stand in the way of alliance with communism. The imperialists and their stooges who are absorbed in an anticommunist campaign in the South are, without exception, those bellicose elements who are pursuing enmity and confrontation between the North and South and attempting to start another war. They are splittists who try to divide Korea to fabricate "two Koreas."

Figures of various parties, groups and circles in South Korea should devote all their energy to opposing the aggressive war policy and maneuvers for division pursued by the United States under the cloak of anticommunism, strongly demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces, and sound the death knell for the Pak Chong-hui group's anticommunist policy, abrogating the "anticommunist law" and the "national security law" and creating a new political climate for alliance with communism.

The institution of a North-South confederation is the most reasonable course for rejecting anticommunism and realizing an alliance with communism.

Today, communists in the northern half of Korea, holding that national unification must be attained first although unity of ideology and systems cannot be realized immediately, are proposing a national salvation plan calling for establishment of a confederal government of the whole nation, on the condition that the North and South refrain from forcing their systems on each other. We strongly believe their patriotic proposal is a most significant national salvation plan for (?reviving) our homogenous nation, which has been frozen for a long time, and for rebinding our blood ties.

If we establish a confederal government in Korea, where the military demarcation line is becoming as fixed as a national boundary, we will be able to expel the antagonism between the North and South and achieve cultural and economic reunification and a unitary defense posture, as well as a unified foreign policy. Thus, total reunification of the nation will gradually be achieved.

We ardently appeal to all political parties, groups and personages of all circles in South Korea to exert all possible efforts to institute a North-South confederation, which is an excellent stage for an alliance with communism, and to establish a confederal government of the whole nation so as to attain the historic reunification of the fatherland.

To achieve reunification by an alliance with communism, a North-South political consultative conference must be convened through which the will and demands of the people can be rapidly integrated. We hope all figures in the South will strive to realize the convening of a political consultative conference of representatives of various social organizations and all walks of life for the realization of fatherland reunification.

Our people are a single nation and should not be divided. Our nation is not a temporary being, but an eternal living nation. Thus our people's division is a momentary phenomenon, while fatherland reunification is eternal. The objectives which we should seek through an alliance with communism are the unity of the people and reunification of the fatherland.

All the people in South Korea, including politicians, religionists, figures of the press and professors, should recall the ordeals of the 33 year history of our people's division, and should now hold high in their hands the banner of alliance with communism.

The road of alliance with communism leads to the dawn of fatherland reunification. Let us meet again in the honorable plaza which will be provided by the fatherland's reunification. We are firmly confident that all parties and walks of life in South Korea will join us in achieving the great task of reunification through an alliance with communism.

[Signed] Council of former South Korean politicians in the North for the promotion of peaceful reunification

POWER, RIVER TRANSPORTATION DELEGATIONS RETURN FROM CHINA

OW281137Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang January 28 (KCNA)--The delegation of our side to the board of directors of the Korea-China Amnok-Kang River Hydroelectric Power Company headed by Yi Chung-song which had attended the 30th meeting of the board of directors in China; the Korean delegation which had attended the 17th meeting of the Korea-China Committee for Cooperation in Border River Transport held in China; and the Korea painting exhibition delegation of our country which had visited China returned home by train on January 27.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LIBERIA--Pyongyang, 21 Jan--Kim Yong-su, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Republic of Liberia, on January 17 presented credentials to William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia. Present on the occasion were James E. Greene, vice-president of the Republic of Liberia, ministers and leading officials of the presidential palace and the Foreign Ministry. [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 27 Jan 78 SK]

YOUTH GROUP TO IRAQ--Pyongyang, 29 Jan--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of our country headed by Kim Chang-yong left Pyongyang on January 28 by plane for a visit to Iraq. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW]

GOVERNMENT OUTLINES CONDITIONS FOR PAK TONG-SON TESTIMONY IN U.S.

SK290103Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0052 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jan (HAPTONG)--South Korea has reportedly softened its previously tough position against the recent U.S. congressional demand for testimony by Pak Tong-son and is inclined to permit Pak's voluntary appearance before the U.S. Congress on certain prior conditions.

A government source said today the basic position of the Korean Government as regards the U.S. congressional demand is that it is willing to accede to it for an early normalization of Korea-U.S. relations, provided that certain prior conditions are to be met.

It said this basic Korean position will be conveyed by Ambassador to the U.S. Kim Yong-sik to the U.S. congressional leadership when he returns to Washington this weekend. Kim, who is here now for consultation with the home government, is scheduled to leave here for Washington today.

The prior conditions are expected to include U.S. withdrawal of demand for testimony by persons other than Pak, his immunity from prosecution on the basis of his congressional testimony and Pak's congressional testimony behind closed-door sessions.

The U.S. House ethics panel has demanded that a number of high Korean Government officials including former ambassadors to the U.S. Kim Tong-cho and Ham Pyong-chun testify as well as Pak before the Congress on their knowledge of the alleged Korean payoff scheme on Capitol Hill.

Also included in what the source called "rational conditions" are the withdrawal by the U.S. Congress of a subpoena issued for Pak and of a resolution threatening Korean aid cut-off and confinement of Pak's testimonies to the ethics panels of the both Houses of Congress.

A member of the House of Representatives last week introduced a resolution threatening to cut off U.S. aid to Korea in the event of Korea's refusal to comply with the U.S. congressional demand for testimony by Pak and other persons.

The source added when the U.S. Congress accepts these Korean demands, Pak is expected to go to the U.S. in late February or early March for testimonies before a trial court as well as before the Congress.

Pak, a key figure in the alleged Korean influence-buying scandal in the U.S. Congress, is undergoing a joint Korea and U.S. interrogation here. He is bound to visit the U.S. soon for appearance before a U.S. trial court as a U.S. Government witness under an agreement signed by the governments of Korea and the U.S. late last year.

Seoul Radio Report

SK290428Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK

[Text] In an effort to bring about a prompt solution to the problem of Pak Tong-son's testimony before the U.S. Congress, the government will convey its stand of allowing Pak Tong-son to appear voluntarily before the U.S. Congress, under certain conditions, to U.S. authorities through Korean Ambassador to Washington Kim Yong-sik, who returns to Washington tonight.

A government source revealed that the government is prepared to accept the U.S. congressional demand under reasonable conditions, that this is the government's basic policy in the interests of normalizing ROK-U.S. relations, and that Ambassador Kim will verbally pass on our government's stand to the State Department and Congress early next week upon his return to Washington.

It is anticipated the details as to the method and time of Pak's testimony before Congress will be discussed between three parties--the Korean Embassy in Washington, the State Department and the U.S. House. Additionally, discussions will be held between Congress and Pak Tong-son's lawyer, William Hundley.

The source also reported that the Korean Government will present its proposal that Pak Tong-son appear before Congress for testimony on the condition that the U.S. withdraws its request for testimony by other Korean Government officials, that it withdraws the subpoena issued for Pak Tong-son by the ethics committee, and that Pak's testimony be made of his own free will.

U.S. Lawyer's Press Conference

SK300104Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0057 GMT 30 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 30 Jan (HAPTONG)--William Hundley, lawyer for Pak Tong-son, accused of playing a key role in the alleged Korean payoff scheme in the U.S., said over the weekend he had advised his client to testify before the U.S. Congress, and his client expressed his willingness to do so.

Hundley, who had been here to be present during the joint Korea-U.S. interrogation of Pak, held a press conference shortly before his departure for Washington Saturday and said his client will visit the U.S. after all necessary arrangements have been made through consultations among the Korean Government, the U.S. Justice Department and Congress.

Asked whether the prior conditions for Pak's congressional testimony include an American refrain from questioning about Pak's possible link with the Korean Government, Hundley avoided direct answer to it by saying that he would let his client answer all the questions during his congressional testimony if they are not markedly different from those put forth during the joint interrogation underway here. He added he had permitted American prosecutors to field questions not specifically provided by a Korea-U.S. accord during the interrogation here.

Hundley told the press the primary reason for his departure before completion of the joint questioning here was to confer with members of the ethics committee of both houses of the U.S. Congress on his client's possible testimony.

ROK Ambassador's Remarks

SK290315Y Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0000 GMT 29 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Yong-sik said he would meet with the U.S. side to discuss detailed conditions and understandings related to Pak Tong-son's testimony before the U.S. Congress. Saying a precondition for such a meeting is Pak Tong-son's own free will, Ambassador Kim said that should this meeting proceed smoothly, there is a possibility of Pak Tong-son testifying before Congress even before testifying in the U.S. court.

In his remarks at the airport last night just before departing for Washington, Ambassador Kim said he thinks that should Pak Tong-son testify before Congress, he would do so before the House ethics committee only, not before other committees, including the Fraser committee. Referring to Pak Tong-son's testimony before Congress, Ambassador Kim revealed that because the House ethics committee is investigating the wrongdoings of congressmen, the scope of Pak's testimony should be limited to things related to this activity.

NDP LEADER YI CHOL-SUNG CONFERS WITH U.S. OFFICIALS

Meeting With Christopher

SK280126Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0117 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Washington, 27 Jan (HAPTONG)--Rep. Yi Chol-sung, leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, now on visit here, met today with Warren M. Christopher, deputy secretary of the U.S. State Department, to discuss pending issues, including security problems on the Korean Peninsula and the Pak Tong-son scandal, between Korea and the United States.

Rep. Yi, after the meeting, said that he explained Asian countries, including South Korea, concerning the proposed withdrawal of U.S. ground forces and stressed that the United States ensure compensatory measures in connection with the planned U.S. troop pullout.

The opposition party leader further said that his party rules out anything damaging traditional friendly relations between Korea and United States.

Meanwhile, Christopher said that the United States will thoroughly fulfill security commitments to Korea including the reinforcement of air force capability in Korea.

On the alleged Pak Tong-son scandal, saying that he was satisfied with the agreement on the case between the two countries, the deputy secretary expressed his hope that the South Korean Government fully cooperates with U.S. Congress to bring the scandal to settlement.

Meetings With Vance, Holbrooke

SK280110Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0101 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jan (HAPTONG)--Korean opposition leader Yi Chol-sung has been assured by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance of the continued U.S. commitment to the defense of South Korea, it was learned here today.

"The United States will never give up Asia... Particularly, I can assure you that the U.S. will honor its security commitment to Korea in view of its strategic importance," Vance reportedly told Yi, head of the New Democratic Party, at a meeting in Washington.

Exchanging with Vance views on matters of mutual concern, Yi stressed that the Pak Tong-son case should be settled at the earliest possible date to restore the traditional friendship between the two countries with Pak revealing the truth, floor leader of the minority party Song Won-yong said quoting a telephone conversation with Yi.

Following the seminar, the opposition leader also met with Richard Holbrooke, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, over a luncheon, Song said. Holbrooke reportedly told Yi that it is fortunate that prospects are bright for a settlement of the Pak case. The American official also praised Korea for the measures Seoul has taken in its import liberalization.

FOREIGN POLICY ADVISORY BODY TO BE ESTABLISHED

SK280112Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0107 GMT 28 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Jan (HAPTONG)--An advisory body to be composed of some 50 National Assembly members and scholars will be set up in the Foreign Ministry shortly to give the government expert views in the formulation of foreign policies.

The projected body, tentatively called the diplomatic advisory committee, will study the public opinion on the nation's foreign policy and provide the government with expert views in the foreign policy formulation.

The members of the committee will include some 18 House members from both ruling and opposition parties and some 31 professors and scholars.

ASSEMBLY MAY HOLD EXTRAORDINARY SESSION IN FEBRUARY

SK300055Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0049 GMT 30 Jan 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 30 Jan (HAPTONG)--The ruling camp is considering convening an extraordinary National Assembly session around February 27 to discuss, among others, Korea-U.S. relations in connection with the Pak Tong-son case, security problems related with the planned withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea and overall national economic issues.

A ruling camp source said today that the Democratic Republican Party and the pro-government floor group of Yujonghoe had once considered calling the National Assembly into a special session around February 20 but they are thinking of holding the next special House sitting about a week later than planned in consideration of the on-going presidential new year inspection tour of government offices and other (?factories).

The ruling camp will contact the opposition New Democratic Party to discuss the convocation of the next special House sitting when NDP leader Rep. Yi Chol-sung returns home from his current overseas tour around the middle of next month, the source said.

The majority side prefers to set the duration of the proposed House session at about 10 days.

BRIEFS

AVIATION AGREEMENTS--Seoul, 14 Jan--South Korea plans to conclude aviation agreements with 24 foreign countries as early as possible in an effort to help expand Korean Air Lines flight services over the world, Foreign Ministry sources said today. Negotiations are under way or to be launched through diplomatic channels and a series of meetings to sign aviation accords with these countries, the sources said. South Korea is seeking aviation accords with India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Iran, Kuwait, Liberia, West Germany, Denmark, Spain, Finland, Austria, Luxembourg, Canada, Panama, Chile, Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil and Mexico, they said. [Excerpt] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0256 GMT 14 Jan 78 SK]

DRP OFFICIALS TO EUROPE--Seoul, 21 Jan--Rep. Yi Hyo-sang, acting chairman of the ruling Democratic Republican Party (DRP), will leave here February 6 to make an observation of West Germany, France and Austria. Rep. Yi, to be accompanied by Rep. Min Pyong-ki of the DRP, will have a wide range of contacts with European political circles. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0100 GMT 21 Jan 78 SK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TENG HSIAO-PING'S VISIT

More on Prime Minister's Banquet

BK280720Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha hosted a banquet for PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and party at the presidential house on Ahlone road this evening. The banquet was attended by state councillors; chairmen of the central organs of power; members of the Council of Ministers; members of the central organs of power; members of the Burma Socialist Program Party Central Committee; deputy ministers; the dean of the diplomatic corps and Japanese ambassador to Burma; the PRC ambassador to Burma and his staff; vice chiefs of staffs; officials of the Defense Ministry; the military adviser to the State Council chairman; the directors general of the President's Office, the State Council office and People's Assembly office; the heads of the National Intelligence Bureau, military intelligence service and the Prime Minister's Office; and responsible officials of the Rangoon division regional party committee and People's Council.

Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha spoke at the banquet, saying: "I am very satisfied and happy for this opportunity to host a banquet for your excellency, Mr Vice Premier, and your party. Your excellency's visit to Burma, taking time despite your numerous duties and work, has significant meaning for the relations between our two countries. China and Burma are connected geographically by land and water and the peoples of both countries have had friendly relations since time immemorial. Moreover, the relations between both countries are developing and growing on all sides.

"China and Burma have benefited as a result of establishing their relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The two countries were able to resolve the border issue which had been a stumbling block in their relations. The economic and technical assistance given by the PRC and its cooperation has benefited both countries. I believe that this visit of your excellency, Mr Vice Premier, will further strengthen and develop the 'swemyo paukphaw' [kinship] friendship between China and Burma."

Teng Addresses Banquet

BK280734Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0430 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Visiting PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, addressing the banquet hosted by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha last night said that the Government and people of China will strive together with the Government and people of Burma to further develop and strengthen the "swemyo paukphaw" relations.

The "swemyo paukphaw" friendly relations between China and Burma, he added, having been nurtured by Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai, and President U Ne Win, are developing. The two visits of President Ne Win to the PRC and the visit of Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao of the PRC National People's Congress Standing Committee to Burma have further strengthened the ties of friendship between both countries, thereby benefiting both peoples.

He prayed for the continuous development of relations and friendship between China and Burma, and noted that the people of Burma had been able to preserve and defend their national independence and sovereignty under the leadership of President U Ne Win. They are now striving for industrial and agricultural progress.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping then wished the people of Burma greater victories along the road they are marching.

Arrives at Ngapali Beach

BK281454Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and party, accompanied by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister U Hla Phone and Deputy Foreign Minister U Win, arrived at Mazin airport, Sandoway, by a special plane at 1540 for a rest at Ngapali Beach. They were given a rousing welcome at the airport by Col Min Gaung, commander of the Western Command and chairman of the Arakan State Regional Party Committee; Maj Kyaw Maung, chairman of the Arakan State People's Council; personnel of the Sandoway township party unit and people's council; Red Cross ambulance members; Lanzin youths; students and working people--altogether over 6,000 people.

Red Cross ambulance members, Lanzin youths, students and working people also welcomed Vice Premier Teng and party along the road from Mazin airport to Anawa House at Ngapali Beach, waving small Chinese and Burmese flags, and shouting Burmese-Chinese friendship slogans. In the evening, Col Min Gaung hosted a banquet for the Chinese leader and party. The honorable guests were entertained with Arakanese dances following the dinner.

In the morning, Vice Premier Teng and party, accompanied by Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha, Foreign Minister Hla Phone, Burmese Ambassador to China Mying Maung, and chief of the National Intelligence Bureau U Lay Maung, visited the 15th Burma Gems Emporium at Inya Lake Hotel. They were welcomed and escorted around the emporium by Minister of Industry No 2 and Mines Col Maung Cho, chairman of the Emporium Central Committee and Deputy Minister of Mines Col Than Tim, and members of the Emporium Central Committee.

The visiting PRC vice premier and party then proceeded to the Burma pharmaceutical industry at Gyogon where they were greeted by Minister of Industry No 1 Col Tint Swe, Managing Director of the Pharmaceutical and Household Goods Industries Corporation U Hla Win, and factory manager Lt Col Han Yin. They also explained the working of the factory to the Chinese visitors and took them around the departments where snake serum and medicine tablets are produced. They also took them to the [words indistinct] research center, pharmacy and injection production section.

Ngapali Activities

BK291437Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his entourage who are currently visiting Burma, in the company of Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha, Minister of Foreign Affairs U Hla Phone, Deputy Minister U Win, Burmese Ambassador to PRC U Mying Maung, Chairman of Arakan State Regional Party Committee and Commander of the Western Command Col Min Gaung, and Arakan State People's Council Chairman Maj Kyaw Maung, this morning attended a traditional Arakan boat race, held in front of the "Anawar" guest house beach.

The visiting premier awarded first senior grade prize to the "Hlaing Kyaw Thu" team from Nagabin village and Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha presented the second prize to the "Andaw Maung" team from Andaw village.

Vice Premier Teng and his entourage later watched traditional sports events of Arakan nationals and the "shwemaung-dan" and "ngwemaung-dan" winners were awarded prizes by the visiting vice premier and by Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha, respectively.

The visiting vice premier and his entourage later studied the pearl culture work and production undertaken by the Pearl and Fishery Corporation. In the afternoon the visiting vice premier and his entourage visited the Salt Industry Corporation's Ngapali model salt production camp and studied the production of salt. Later the distinguished guests studied the extraction of timber with the assistance of elephants and fishery work in the region.

A bonfire ceremony was held in the evening and the Fine Arts Department staged the Shan sword dance, the Karen "donyain" dance, elephant dance and the "dobat" drum dance to entertain the visiting vice premier and his entourage. Later in the evening, a traditional "dobat" drum dance accompanied by slogan chanting was staged for the guests. A hot air balloon was also set aloft to mark the friendship between Burma and China.

27 Jan Press Commentaries

BK271116Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Today's MYANMA ALIN editorial entitled: "Swemyo Paukphaw Friendship to Be Further Strengthened and Developed," says that Teng Hsiao-ping, vice premier of the PRC State Council, and party arrived in Burma yesterday for a goodwill visit at the invitation of President U Ne Win and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. In November 1975 Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping hosted a banquet on behalf of the late Premier Chou En-lai for President Ne Win and his party in Peking during their friendship visit. Addressing the gathering, Vice Premier Teng said that the social system of a country must be chosen by its own people and that no foreign country should impose it on them. In international relations, he added, the PRC pursued the principles of respecting sovereignty and territorial integrity, nonaggression, noninterference in other countries' internal affairs, equality and mutual cooperation, and peaceful coexistence.

In his speech, President Ne Win noted the special need for both sides to preserve China-Burma friendship and called on the present and coming generations to treasure and preserve that friendship. Ne Win pointed out that disagreement could occasionally emerge in relations between two countries, for such disagreement is unavoidable even among brothers and sisters of the same family. But such disagreement will not last long if both sides tackle it with friendship and patience. We heartily welcome Vice Premier Teng and party, who have brought the profound friendship and love of the people of China for the people of Burma, and believe that they will take back with them the warm friendship and love of the people of Burma for the people of China.

Similarly, today's KYEMON editorial entitled: "Swemyo Paukphaw," says that Burma's independent foreign policy is based on world peace and security; prevention of world war; anti-imperialism, anticolonialism and antineocolonialism; efforts against segregation by race or color; antihegemony; the right to self-determination in choosing and implementing one's (?ideology) and social system; equality and friendly relations with other countries; mutual cooperation; noninterference in other countries' internal affairs; and the five principles of peaceful coexistence. Burma is also taking an active part in world affairs.

This goodwill visit of Vice Premier Teng and party was [words indistinct] Burma's ceaseless efforts to live as friends with its neighbors. Moreover, his visit will enable Burma to successfully continue its policy of establishing friendly relations with all countries, especially its neighbors. This visit of Vice Premier Teng--a friend and paukphaw-- will bring about brilliant results for the two countries.

29 Jan Press Commentaries

BK291001Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0140 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[From the Press Review]

[Text] Today's MYANMA ALIN editorial entitled: "Development of the Friendship Between Two Countries," says: PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and his entourage arrived in Rangoon on a goodwill visit on 26 January at the invitation of the President U Ne Win and Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. On his arrival, the PRC vice premier spoke of the development of the friendship between China and Burma. He said that like many previous reciprocal visits made by leaders of the two countries, his current visit is designed to strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship between the two peoples and the friendly relations between the two countries. True to this statement, President Ne Win has also made many goodwill visits to the PRC. His ninth visit to Peking was in May 1977. We believe, the paper says, that these reciprocal visits and talks will consolidate and strengthen efforts to maintain the continuous "swemyo paukphaw" friendship and relations between both countries for generations to come and will also boost the good neighborly relations between China and Burma.

Today's BOTATAUNG editorial entitled: "The Speeches of the Two Leaders," says that the glorious traditions of the Burmese people were noted by the PRC vice premier in his speech at the banquet hosted by Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha. We believe, the paper says, that the PRC vice premier's speech reflects the attitude of the PRC Government toward Burma and the Burmese people. The speech was in praise and recognition of past, present future efforts of Burma and its people. The visiting vice premier, in particular, praised the leadership of President Ne Win. We believe, the paper says, that the talks between the visiting vice premier and President Ne Win, State Council Secretary Gen San Yu and Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha will insure the perpetuity of Sino-Burmese friendship and the harmony of the good neighborly existence between both countries.

Today's LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN editorial entitled: "The New Strength of the 'Swemyo Paukphaw' Friendship," notes that Prime Minister Maung Maung Kha hosted a banquet on the evening of 27 January for the visiting PRC vice premier. Speaking at the banquet, Maung Maung Kha said that in international relations, if only countries with similar or different political or social backgrounds or beliefs, be they rich or poor, big or small, near or remote, could live together in peace, mutual respect, and consideration, their trust in each other would deepen, and they would be able to cooperate for mutual benefit. He said that for generations to come, Burma and China must continuously maintain their relations which are based on peaceful coexistence and are mutually beneficial to both countries, because this is in harmony with the desires and the interests of both the Chinese and Burmese peoples.

PRC Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping said that the relations between Burma and China, based on "swemyo paukphaw" friendship, had developed under the personal attention of Chairman Mao Tse-tung, Premier Chou En-lai and President U Ne Win and had stood the test of time. The two visits to China last year by President Ne Win and [PRC National People's Congress] Standing Committee Vice Chairman Teng Ying-chao's visit to Burma had further developed the friendly relations between our two countries. The Chinese Government and people, the vice premier said, wish to work together with the Burmese Government and people to promote friendly relations between the two countries. We believe, the paper says, that the exchange of views and the frank talks between the Chinese and Burmese leaders will help create better understanding which will, in turn, strengthen the "swemyo paukphaw" friendship between the two countries.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER'S DELEGATION ARRIVES PHNOM PENH 30 JAN

BK300020Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of the Government of Democratic Cambodia, a Thai Government delegation led by his excellency Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun arrived in Phnom Penh on 30 January 1978 for an official friendship visit to our Democratic Cambodia.

Other members of the delegation are his excellency Aphon Siphiphat, deputy agriculture and cooperatives minister; his excellency Prok Amaranan, deputy commerce minister; Winyu Angkhanarak, undersecretary of the Interior Ministry; directors general of various other departments of the Foreign Ministry and several other concerned officials.

BATTLE REPORTS COVERING PERIOD 25-27 JANUARY

Ratanakiri 26 January

BK280038Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese have been repeatedly smashed, routed and defeated by our revolutionary army and the Cambodian people; however, they have not yet abandoned their expansionist and annexationist ambitions nor changed their cunning, cheating nature. They call for negotiations but in fact, every day they continue to commit aggression against Cambodia.

On 26 January, the Vietnamese enemy forces encroached upon our territory along Route 19 in Ratanakiri Province. As soon as they penetrated into our territory, they were attacked by our Cambodian Revolutionary Army. Ten of the enemy forces were killed and several wounded. The remaining enemy forces were ignominiously routed as they withdrew.

Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri 25, 27 Jan

BK290433Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Text] 1. From Mondolkiri: On 25 January we engaged the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors at Nam Kha mountain, 1 km from the border. We fought from 0700 [0000 GMT] to 1500 [0800 GMT] when we routed and drove the enemy from our territory.

2. From Ratanakiri: on 27 January the Vietnamese enemy tried to encroach on our territory at a point north of O Tang, south of Route 19. The enemy forces, however, were routed and shamefully repulsed by our heroic revolutionary army.

Is this the good will of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese who claim that they want to hold peaceful negotiations with the Cambodian side on the basis of the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity? They call for negotiations, friendship and solidarity but in their deeds they continue to step up armed aggression such as shelling Cambodian territory, strafing our people engaged in harvesting rice and sending spies and commandos to conduct espionage, subversion and sabotage to destroy our property and kill our people every day. They have even dispatched units of their forces to encroach on us in an attempt to establish positions inside our territory. However, each time they enter they are unfailingly pronounced and dispersed by our heroic revolutionary army.

VIETNAM'S CALL FOR TALKS BELIED BY AGGRESSIVE ACTIONS

BK300622Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Commentary: "Sweet Words Cannot Conceal Aggression, Expansion and Annexation"]

[Text] Since Cambodia's total, definitive liberation from the evil claws of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and since Vietnam finished its war with the U.S. imperialists Vietnam has continuously provoked disputes with Cambodia and nibbled at our border areas.

In May 1975, right after the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression ended on 17 April 1975, Vietnam attacked and seized Poulo Wai island from Cambodia. Since then Vietnam has continued to attack and foment disputes in the border area, seize Cambodian border areas and encroach on, aggress against and loot the land and property of our Cambodian people in various border areas, particularly in those parts of Cambodia which once saw Vietnamese military operations and contained Vietnamese transportation routes which they had to use during the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression when they had no sanctuaries in South Vietnam.

Vietnam has also sent spies, commandoes and pacification agents into Cambodian territory to conduct espionage, sabotage and subversion; to incite disputes and splits in the internal unity and solidarity of our Cambodian people; to plan a coup d'etat to topple the Cambodian worker-peasant revolutionary administration and include Cambodia in a Vietnam-controlled Indochinese federation; and so forth.

Moreover it has shelled, pounded and strafed our villages, farmland and people living in the border area and who are working peacefully on their own soil, thus causing continuous losses in lives and property.

Faced with these repeated barbarous, criminal acts of the expansionist Vietnamese, the Cambodian people and revolutionary army, under the KCP's correct and wise leadership, on the one hand have tried to be patient and remain calm in an attempt to resolve this border issue through friendly means, on the other hand, they have struggled to make Vietnam respect Cambodia's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and national honor by countering and smashing all the dark maneuvers and criminal acts of the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese in a valiant, mature manner in order to defend national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity as well as their banner of independence and self-reliance.

Because they want to rapidly swallow up Democratic Cambodia despite continuous, heavy defeats, since September 1977 the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese have continuously sent many divisions of their forces supported by hundreds of tanks and artillery pieces and occasionally by air cover on a large-scale, systematic and premeditated aggression against Cambodian territory in the form of an undeclared war.

The Vietnamese enemy commenced its large-scale invasion last September and continued it through October, November and December onward. Whenever they could swallow our territory, the Vietnamese aggressors kept quiet as if nothing had happened. However, on the official level Vietnam has always noisily and repeatedly declared that it has a special solidarity and special friendship with Cambodia, that it always tries to maintain the bonds of fraternal friendship and solidarity with Cambodia, and so forth.

But when the heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army and people, under the KCP's correct and wise leadership continuously counterattacked and routed them, making them flee in shame and disorder from Cambodian territory and exposing and unmasking their nature of aggression, expansion and annexation to Cambodian public opinion and to the world, the Vietnamese aggressors then clamored noisily throughout the world that the deplorable border dispute is the result of an ambiguous demarcation line, that Vietnam wants to hold negotiations to settle this problem by peaceful means, that Vietnam and Cambodia have a strong special friendship and solidarity, and so on and so forth.

All this is but sweet words to trick the Cambodian people and world public opinion into believing that Vietnam's aggression and its expansionist, annexationist designs against Cambodia amount to nothing more than a minor border dispute which can be resolved through negotiations, that Vietnam wants to settle this dispute through peaceful negotiations, and so forth.

However, such sweet words cannot conceal Vietnam's deceitful nature and the Vietnamese party and government's strategic stand and policy of expansion, aggression and annexation against Cambodian territory. This is because the Cambodian people, as well as the independence- and justice-loving peoples in the world, have clearly seen with their own eyes Vietnam's arrogant and cruel aggression against Cambodian territory and its criminal acts which have caused great destruction to Cambodian people in Cambodian territory.

Everyone knows that the Vietnamese border is not located at Phnum Den, at Tonloap or at Kaoh Andet which are townships of Kirivong district in Takeo Province. It is not located at Kompong Trach of Kampot Province; not at Memot or Kpek in Kompong Cham province; nor at Kompong Rou, Chantrea, Bavet, Chiphu, Prasot or Kompong Chak in Svay Rieng Province. All these townships and districts have Cambodian names and are located in Cambodian territory dozens of kilometers inside the border.

The aggressor Vietnamese dare not utter a word about these facts, or reply to questions from independence- and justice-loving peoples in the world. Caught by world public opinion in the act of aggression--invading dozens of kilometers deep inside the Cambodian territory, the Vietnamese have become awkward and tried to justify their aggression as a legitimate act of self-defense. Are not these deceitful words similar to those of a thief crying "stop, thief"?

What about Vietnam's assertion that the deplorable border dispute is caused by an ambiguous border line? The Cambodian borders in the west, east, north and south have clear demarcation lines recognized by various international agreements. In 1966 the PRGRSV and the Government of North Vietnam even recognized the present Cambodia-SRV border line in writing. Thus there is no problem with an ambiguous border. There is only the problem of whether Vietnam respects the Cambodian border. In fact, Vietnam has never respected the Cambodian border. On the contrary, it has always stealthily moved border demarcation lines into Cambodian territory.

Therefore Vietnam's words about an ambiguous border are only a trick to deceive world public opinion and to conceal Vietnam's attempts at aggression, violation, expansion and annexation against Cambodia.

The recent confessions by Vietnamese prisoners of war clearly indicate that the Vietnamese party and Government have long nurtured the Indochinese federation idea and the strategic policy of expansion and annexation of Cambodian territory.

At present, although it has been smashed and driven from Cambodian territory by our Cambodian Revolutionary Army and despite its clamoring about peaceful negotiations, Vietnam actually continues to encroach upon, invade, shell and strafe Cambodian territory, destroying lives and property of Cambodians in the border area. Therefore, despite its deceitful sweet talk, Vietnam cannot conceal its daily acts of aggression, expansion and annexation against Cambodian territory.

The Cambodian people and revolutionary army are determined to unite as one under the KCP's correct and wise leadership, continue to raise their revolutionary vigilance high, and struggle together to smash and exterminate the enemies of all stripes who want to violate and invade our Democratic Cambodia--particularly the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese, their supporters and all forms of their criminal and dark maneuvers--and to defend and forever preserve our national independence, sovereignty and honor as well as the banner of independence and self-reliance.

CORRECTION TO EDITORIAL ON VIETNAM AND 'IMPERIALIST POWER'

The item entitled "Editorial: Vietnam Not Backed by 'Imperialist Power'", published on page H 1 of the 27 January DAILY REPORT, should be corrected as follows:

Page H 3, 7th paragraph beginning first line should read: "However, despite our great victory we are not so complacent as to allow ourselves to be dragged in to concrete constructionism [tae tosbei yaeung totuol cheychomneas thom theng noeung chea bantor bantoap yang nes haeut y kdei ka yaeung min attanomat haey phleeh khluon cheak sdeng korsang niyom te]; for even though the annexationist,..."

NARRATIVE DESCRIBES DEVASTATION IN SVAY RIENG, ARMY HEROISM

BK290605Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Station narrative: "Our Army: Model of Sacrifice and Loftiest Revolutionary Heroism in Current Era of National Defense and Reconstruction"]

[Text] After our Cambodian Revolutionary Army had basically smashed and eliminated the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors on our territory, we traveled to the Svay Rieng battlefield to assess and examine on the spot the extent of the destruction wreaked by the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors.

We arrived at Presot, Chiphu, at noon. The sun was scorching. Just to the east of Svay Rieng town were scenes of desolation and destruction on both sides of Route 1. Cooperative peasants' houses and orchards were reduced to ash and rubble from the Vietnamese enemy's shelling and burning. Coconut, mango, sugar palm, areca palm and various fruit trees were burned, scorched, dead or broken; not one was spared. The fields were littered with dead cattle and other animals. Our cooperative peasants' large rice-storing barns which not long ago were filled with golden grain, were now destroyed or damaged. Some were emptied by the Vietnamese bandits who cut through their walls, pilfered the rice and loaded it into trucks to be taken back to their country. Around these granaries and on trails leading from them we saw a few rice grains scattered in the dirt. Many other large granaries which escaped looting as the Vietnamese aggressors were fleeing with our heroic revolutionary army in hot pursuit, did not in the least escape destruction; the Vietnamese bandits burned both the granaries and the rice inside them.

The vast ricefields which shortly before this had been covered with a thick blanket of golden ripe grain and verdant green seedlings were now the scene of heart-rending devastation. Hundreds of hectares of ricefields had been burned by the Vietnamese enemy before they were driven back in disorder to their own country. In the remaining fields we saw shell and rocket craters and ruts of caterpillar tracks left by the tanks of all sizes that the Vietnamese aggressors used to run over and destroy our rice plants in the fields. The networks of new field embankments, dams and ditches for which our co-operative peasants had shed sweat and blood in their round-the-clock work during more than 2 years--to solve the water supply problem for maximizing production and contributing to the nation-building efforts--were destroyed without exception by the Vietnamese enemy.

this shows the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors' most abominable lack of revolutionary morality toward a friendly, neighboring people and country. This is the abominable essence and true nature of their "special friendship" and "special solidarity" with the Cambodian nation and people. This is the true political stand of the Vietnamese party and Government, which claim to want peaceful coexistence based on mutual respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity with neighboring countries, particularly Democratic Cambodia. Are these not acts of banditry, aggression and annexation similar to those the imperialist and expansionist powers have successively perpetrated on small countries the world over?

Faced with the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese strategic stand and deliberate encroachment, aggression, piracy and slander, how can we--the Cambodian people and people all over the world who suffer similar wanton acts at the hands of the imperialist and expansionist powers--kneel down and surrender to the enemy and allow him to drag us to the negotiation table so that he, the aggressor, can whitewash himself and cover up his ferocious and fascist acts of expansionism and annexationism against other people's territory and seem to be a pacifist, a man who wants to settle the conflict through peaceful means, as the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors are doing now by noisily and repeatedly hollering about peace and friendship?

We firmly believe that not a single man or a single people can throw away their nation's honor and dignity and consent to kneel down at the enemy's order, coercion, intimidation and threat. Therefore we--the Cambodian people who cherish the independence, sovereignty, honor and territory of our fatherland more than our own lives--can never kneel down and surrender to the enemy or obey his orders when he noisily calls for so-called "special friendship," "special solidarity" and "peaceful negotiations."

Faced with such heart-rending devastation perpetrated in the most criminal, ferocious, fascist and wanton manner by the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, who--be he a Cambodian or any moral man who cherishes independence and justice--can help but furiously demounce and condemn the aggressor Vietnamese enemy?

Like other Cambodian people throughout the country, we who are the best sons and daughters of the beloved Democratic Cambodian fatherland feel incomparably indignant at the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors. We all pledge silently that we will spare no efforts to contribute to the battle to exterminate and drive the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors from Cambodian territory in order to help defend Democratic Cambodia, its independence, sovereignty and national honor, the KCP and the Cambodian people and to preserve them and keep them powerful forever. We are determined to forbid all enemies, near or far, particularly the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy, to swallow, encroach on or scorn us.

We continued our trip down to Bavet where we witnessed a scene of enthusiasm, militant ardor and selfless heroism. In the vast ricefields containing not a single tree to provide shelter from the scorching sun, we saw our Cambodian Revolutionary Army combatants, rifles on their backs and sickles in their hands, mingling with our cooperative elders in the offensive to harvest rice. Other comrades-in-arms were carrying sheaves to the rear to store them away from the battlefield, showing great enthusiasm and responsibility.

All this deeply moved us to further admiration and respect for our army's daring to unconditionally make sacrifices under all circumstances and its loftiest revolutionary heroism. We commented with awe and admiration that this certainly is the best example of a proletarian revolutionary army. This army is irrefutably the most loyal tool of dictatorship of the KCP and our poor people. During the recent 5-year revolutionary war our Cambodian Revolutionary Army performed countless feats of arms and made immense sacrifices in driving out U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and smashing the traitors of all stripes in order to liberate our nation, people and poor class from all kinds of misery, scorn and indignity.

In the current era of national defense and reconstruction, particularly in exterminating the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors who recently insolently sent several divisions to invade Cambodia, our heroic army has performed most outstanding deeds and feats of arms in implementing the party's line of people's war to smash and drive out the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and drive them back to their country, forcing them to retreat in complete disorder and ignominy.

At the same time, our heroic army has also clearly shown its pure proletarian willingness to sacrifice everything to defend national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity; it has also shown love and respect for the poor masses, and readiness to resolutely and unconditionally serve and protect their interests.

Immediately after driving out all the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors, their dirty and mud-stained clothing and bodies still reeking of gunpowder, our comrades-in-arms paid sole attention to continuing to fight for the defense of the border without relaxing their guard; and to helping the cooperative peasants harvest what rice was spared from the enemy's looting and destruction; rebuilding the hamlets, villages and houses for the cooperative people; and maintaining security for them.

Such an army is most powerful. No enemy or sophisticated weapons can defeat it. Such a proletarian army will certainly overcome all obstacles and hardships and forever score victories over all enemies everywhere.

ARMY DEVELOPS TRADITIONAL REVOLUTIONARY ORIENTATION, ELAN

BK231446Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Jan 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Army's Heroic Revolutionary Struggle To Crush the Enemy of All Stripes in Defense of Democratic Cambodia, National Independence, Honor, Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity"]

[Text] Our male and female combatants now fighting on the frontline to smash the enemy of all stripes, especially the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese enemy, are heroic veteran combatants of the Cambodian people's liberation armed forces. It was they who, during more than 5 years of revolutionary war, shamefully defeated and drove the U.S. imperialists, their lackeys and the traitorous clique from Cambodian territory. These tested forces have built and consolidated their political, ideological and revolutionary organizational attitudes and their willingness to struggle in the most difficult and complicated national democratic revolutionary movement, particularly in the revolutionary

war to smash the war of aggression by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. During more than 5 years of revolutionary war they encountered innumerable dangers and obstacles. In order to liberate the nation and people from the enslavement of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary groups, our revolutionary forces fought and endured all manner of hardship and suffering, never hesitating to make any sacrifice. All this was done with a lofty abnegation and revolutionary heroism. These are the revolutionary characteristics which were developed under most difficult and complicated circumstances in the past.

When our nation and people were totally and definitively liberated from the iron yoke of the U.S. imperialists, their lackey foreign reactionary groups and all the exploiting classes, most of our revolutionary army combatants came to live among our masses of people so that they could better protect them. They have helped them build the country and make it generally prosperous. Since liberation, thanks to the great care and revolutionary political, ideological and organizational training provided by our KCP, the three branches of our armed forces have made their national defense and construction tasks their seedbed for growing and developing their revolutionary orientation. This is another important revolutionary merit that our male and female combatants and cadres have developed in the current phase of national defense and construction.

Our armed forces on the frontline are now fighting to smash the Vietnamese aggressors who have invaded our country in an attempt to annex our territory, destroy our national economy and massacre our innocent people most feriously and barbarously.

As masters of all the land, forests and waters of our Democratic Cambodia and as the KCP's most loyal tools of dictatorship, our revolutionary armed forces--which consist of the children of our poor people--resolutely pledge not to allow any enemy to violate or aggress against our territorial integrity and sovereignty. Our revolutionary armed forces' current frontline struggle to smash the Vietnamese annexationist aggressors is most vigorous. It has given them an opportunity to further develop and strengthen their traditional revolutionary orientation. All this clearly proves that in all circumstances--in difficult times as well as easy times--our Cambodian revolutionary armed forces always remain valiant and resolute in their struggle, never hesitating in the face of sacrifice. This is why they have scored successive victories for the party, the revolution, the nation and our people.

What is the source of our revolutionary armed forces' gallantry, sacrifice and resolute struggle? How were these victories won? All our revolutionary combatants and cadres come from our poor workers and peasants who endured exploitation, oppression and contempt from the imperialists and colonialists, as well as the expansionist, annexationist cliques and their lackeys--the traitorous cliques--and all the exploiting classes.

In brief, like our poor people throughout the country, our revolutionary combatants and cadres had also tasted slavery. Their sense of revolutionary heroism, gallantry, willingness to resolutely struggle against the enemy and make sacrifices shown in the struggle to smash the enemy and in the past and present drives to build the country arose directly from the flaming national hatred, class hatred and the seething blood debts they have nurtured against the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese annexationists, their lackey cliques and the reactionaries of all stripes.

Likewise, all their victories are directly attributable to their lofty patriotism, deep affection for the proletarian class and their concepts of solidarity, strong and broad internal unity, unconditional obedience, to party discipline and their lofty, brilliant revolutionary ideology. They refuse to live in slavery.

Under the KCP's most correct, clear sighted leadership our Cambodian revolutionary armed forces have always tried to further develop, strengthen and expand their revolutionary ideology and other attributes described above.

In short, the Cambodian revolutionary armed forces have valorously and constantly fanned the flames of national and class hatred against the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese annexationists, the traitorous cliques and all the exploiting classes. These tested forces developed their revolutionary orientation in the flames of the revolutionary struggle movement.

In all seasons, in normal times and in crises--particularly when several well armed Vietnamese annexationist divisions attacked and penetrated several kilometers into our territory, destroyed our economy and indiscriminately killed our people--the valiant Cambodian revolutionary armed forces have raised their struggle banner, resolutely attacked and defeated the enemy, and won brilliant victories for the party, the revolution, our nation and our people, culminating in the 6 January 1978 victory. This was another great victory of our heroic Cambodian armed forces over the Vietnamese annexationist enemy and its Indo-chinese federation.

Although heavily defeated, the Vietnamese aggressors have not abandoned their plans to annex other countries' territory, especially our country's. They have not yet altered their cunning trickery and ferocious aggressiveness. In fact, the Vietnamese annexationist and expansionist aggressors continue their provocative, aggressive activities against Cambodian territory, shelling Cambodian territory from their side of the border and sending their commando spy groups to incessantly kill our people and plunder and burn their property and rice.

Faced with this most arrogant aggression by the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy, our Cambodian revolutionary armed forces--bearers and defenders of the banner of national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty--pledge to increase their revolutionary vigilance and remain ever ready for combat. They are always ready to improve their revolutionary orientation in the seething revolutionary movement to crush the Vietnamese aggressors. They pledge to further strengthen their revolutionary orientation which will provide them with inexhaustible strength--a steel rampart for defending Democratic Cambodia. They also pledge to carry on the socialist revolution and construction in order to make the country a strong and developed nation by great strides.

ARMY-PEOPLE RESOLVE TO RESIST VIETNAMESE EXTOLLED

BK230231Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 22 Jan 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Our Collective Worker-Peasant Masses and Revolutionary Army are Determined to Defend Their Independence, Sovereignty, National Honor, Dignity and Right To Decide Their Own Fate"]

[Text] The Cambodian people are peaceful; they cherish their independence, sovereignty, national honor, dignity and right to decide their own fate more than their lives. The sacred aspiration of our worker-peasant masses and revolutionary army is to live with honor, dignity and independence and as masters of their own country. They want to build a national society according to their own profound aspirations and the path they have chosen. At the same time, they are unwaveringly willing to have close, friendly relations with all countries on their borders and with all other countries based on equality and absolute mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity. We hate no one and do not intend to commit expansionist, annexationist aggression against any country. We do not want even a single square inch of someone else's land.

Our collective worker-peasant masses and revolutionary army are extremely content with these sacred principles and courageous good will. They hold that these principles are correct and just. Along with our revolutionary army they are determined to wholeheartedly defend and follow these principles, and will not allow any imperialists or expansionist-annexationists to harm, sabotage or violate them.

Since liberation, under the KCP's correct leadership our collective worker-peasant masses and revolutionary army have joined resources in the offensive to restore the economy and build the country, which was devastated by the war of aggression of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, doing their level best to build national prosperity with great strides. Our revolutionary army, which still smells of gunpowder, has the task of defending the country and the victorious gains of the revolution. It has joined with the cooperative elders in battles to plant rice, maximize production, repair communication lines, build bridges, irrigation projects and houses for the people, and help boost the living standard and develop the country along the line of independence, mastery and self-reliance advocated by our KCP.

Our revolutionary workers have worked hard to repair factories and build new ones for producing farm tools and common utility items to meet the demands of the cooperative peasants at all times. Our cooperative peasants are striving to resolve the water problem while maximizing rice production all year round.

The vigorous efforts to rapidly build the country by our collective worker-peasant masses and revolutionary army certainly stem from their love for the nation, independence, sovereignty, honor, dignity and right to be the masters of the nation's destiny.

Our countryside sees new changes everyday. In some places where the soil was previously unfertile and parched, new irrigation projects such as dams, reservoirs, canals, ditches and field embankment networks have been built to provide water all year round and to enable crops to grow well in all seasons. This shows that if our people love the nation, independence, sovereignty, honor and dignity, we can build and make our country prosperous rapidly. Nevertheless, since Cambodia achieved total and definitive liberation the Vietnamese have successively demonstrated that they are not happy to see the Cambodian people build their country in national independence and sovereignty based on mastery and self-reliance.

In fact, the Vietnamese have always wanted to make Cambodia a satellite as part of their Indochinese federation plan. They have long used successive deceitful ploys and maneuvers to achieve this, but all their attempts have been defeated by the Cambodian people under the KCP's correct and wise leadership. These attempts include espionage and subversion, trying to foment coups in Democratic Cambodia and aggressive nibbling at border territory. Their most glaring recent move is their current undeclared war against us, involving a large-scale, systematic and preplanned armed offensive on Cambodian territory.

All Cambodian citizens--young and old, men and women alike--are well aware of the repeated endeavors by the Vietnamese and their supporters within the framework of their Indochinese federation strategy and their schemes to swallow Cambodia and the Cambodian nation. The annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters refuse to abandon this criminal goal. They did this to us in the past and they are doing it now, every day.

Our people and their revolutionary army sacrificed many lives to liberate the nation from U.S. imperialism and for the sake of national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. They certainly did not do this just to place Cambodia and its people in an Indochinese federation controlled by the Vietnamese and their supporters. This annexationist aggression by the Vietnamese has added fuel to the flames of national and class indignation in the hearts of our worker-peasant masses and revolutionary army.

Our cooperative peasants are determined to turn the flames of this seething national and class indignation into absolute revolutionary vigilance and fighting to smash and exterminate the annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and their supporters and all other enemies who want to harm Democratic Cambodia. They are determined to defend the country, its independence, sovereignty, honor, dignity, national soul and territorial integrity. They are determined to defend and preserve them today and in the future, for generations to come.

Vietnam's deceitful "special friendship" and "special solidarity" maneuvers have been essentially defeated; its espionage, subversion and coup attempts using agents whom it had recruited long ago, have been defeated; its attempt to smash our leading apparatus has been defeated; and its undeclared war has also been defeated.

All this clearly shows that having a correct collective, socialist system, great love for the nation, independence, sovereignty, honor and dignity and constant revolutionary vigilance, the Cambodian people and revolutionary army remain resolved to fight the enemy although the annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese enemy sent several divisions to launch a surprise, large-scale, systematic offensive against Cambodia. To top it all, we have successfully defeated the enemy forces, dispersing them and driving them out of our territory.

Our collective worker-peasant masses and revolutionary army are determined to successfully defend our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to make the country advance in great strides.

The annexationist, expansionist Vietnamese will never abandon their Indochinese federation. Having been trounced and driven back to their own country, they still encroach on and create disturbances in our border territory, bombing and strafing our harvesting cooperative peasants and introducing spies and commandos to carry out espionage and sabotage, thus killing our people and destroying personal property every day.

Our collective worker-peasant masses and revolutionary army are therefore determined to heighten revolutionary vigilance and defend the independence, sovereignty, honor, dignity and territorial integrity of the beloved Cambodian fatherland so that it can exist for generations to come.

EFFORTS IN SVAY RIENG SROK TO COPE WITH ENEMY PILLAGE

BK271140Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Now that our heroic revolutionary army has eliminated all the annexationist aggressor Vietnamese forces from Cambodian territory, our cooperative peasants in Srok Romeas Hek have joined hands in the struggle to build their district with enthusiasm and heightened revolutionary vigilance.

Srok Romeas Hek is located in Svay Rieng sector, eastern region. Firmly upholding independence, self-reliance and self-determination, during the recent dry season the district's cooperative peasants united to build the Boeng Khtum reservoir which is 3,000 m long and 2,500 m wide, to dig the "16 April" canal which is 25,000 m long and 12 m wide at the top, and to build new field embankment networks covering 7,700 hectares of farmland.

Immediately after the rain began, despite sluggish rainfall at the start our cooperative peasants there used water from irrigation projects to plant the early crop, the "rainy season" crop and the last ordinary crop of the year. At the end of 1966 our rice was ripe throughout the countryside. Our cooperative peasants joyfully expected to reap a bumper harvest to completely fulfill the party-government plan.

However, because on the one hand they had long hoped to criminally force Cambodia to join the Vietnamese-controlled Indochinese federation and, on the other hand wanted to plunder and loot our people's rice, property and livestock to solve their own hunger problem, during the harvest season the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy sent several divisions to invade Srok Romeas Hek and other border districts in the most cruel, ferocious and fascist manner.

Fortunately the aggressors were crushed and eliminated from our territory by our heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army under the KCP's wise and correct leadership. However, they continue to bomb and strafe our territory every day.

With seething indignation our cooperative peasants' main forces are today concentrating on harvesting that part of the rainy season rice crop which escaped the enemy's looting and destruction. They are storing this harvest with lofty revolutionary heroism. Some of them are building or repairing cooperative peasants' houses and shelters which were destroyed by the annexationist Vietnamese enemy.

Their hearts inflamed with national and class hatred for the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy, our cooperative peasants in Srok Romeas Hek are determined to further raise their revolutionary vigilance and continue striving to expeditiously harvest and store rice. They are determined to protect the grain as best they can, in order to help improve their own lot and to provide food in support of our revolutionary army at the front as part of their contribution to exterminating the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy who continues to strafe and shell our territory and introduce spies and commandoes into Cambodia to kill our people and loot and sabotage our economy in the border region of our beloved Cambodian fatherland, and to building our country and making it generally prosperous.

SACRIFICES OF YOUTH, PEASANTS IN PREY VENG SROK EXTOLLED

BK291210Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Srok Ponhea Krek is part of Prey Veng sector, eastern region. The srok's valiant male and female cooperative youths and peasants have developed a tradition of revolutionary struggle. They have opposed, fought and smashed the exploiting regimes of the traitorous cliques and puppets of the U.S. imperialists and the colonialists, and have engaged in various political struggles as well as the revolutionary war.

During these periods, despite the enemy's oppressive and terrorist measures our male and female youths and poor peasants in Srok Ponhea Krek, particularly our youths and people in Khum Kak, Donteï Khang Lech and Donteï Khang Kaeut--the support bases of our revolution, have firmly struggled on, never surrendering to the enemy.

In brief, during all periods of revolutionary struggle--especially during the 5-year revolutionary war--our youths and peasants in Srok Ponhea Krek have joined the offensive to crush and repulse the U.S. imperialists, the Thieu-Ky puppet troops and the traitors. They have sacrificed their lives for the causes of the revolution and the [words indistinct] and poor people.

They have formed and developed their revolutionary orientation in innumerable fierce and complicated battles and struggles. Imbued with patriotism and love for national territory, independence and dignity, with their tradition of revolutionary struggle and firm resolve to fight enemy forces of all stripes, they have never trembled in the face of the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist enemy divisions, their modern tanks and their several hundred artillery pieces which have invaded and violated the territory of Srok Ponhea Krek and several districts along the border between September 1977 and early January 1978. The enemy forces have brought untold destruction to these areas, plundering and destroying our rice, property, cattle and other farm animals, burning our rubber plantations and homes, strafing and killing our people most barbarously.

All these acts of aggression by the Vietnamese invaders have stirred and fanned the flames of national and class hatred nurtured by our male and female youths and cooperative peasants of Srok Ponhea Krek.

Under the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership our brothers and sisters in Srok Ponhea Krek have stood shoulder to shoulder with our revolutionary army in their struggle to smash and wipe out the Vietnamese aggressors. This struggle has been valiantly and skillfully waged day and night. The enemy forces were successively defeated and could not turn back our attacks, until finally they were pushed back to their own territory in the most shameful manner.

Since crushing and driving all the Vietnamese aggressors from their area, they have rejoiced over their victory and their confidence and faith in the KCP's correct and clear-sighted leadership has grown even stronger. They now have firmer confidence in their army and in the great strength of collectivism. At the same time, they pledge to turn their heartfelt strong faith and confidence into a vigorous struggle and offensive to quickly harvest and gather their entire rice crop. They also pledge to preserve all the fruits of their efforts.

Now our male and female youths and cooperative peasants are joining hands to protect, harvest and gather in what remains of their rainy season rice crop following the plunder and destruction of the Vietnamese enemy forces. This harvesting drive is now advancing militantly, as our brothers and sisters work feverishly under constant Vietnamese shelling. Some of them are struggling to harvest rice in areas near the

frontline, while others are trying to transport and thresh the rice. They are also organizing groups to patrol, guard and defend their crops in the fields and in granaries with great economy and revolutionary vigilance. Every one of them has pledged to prevent the crop from being plundered and destroyed by the Vietnamese enemy.

In all ricefields near water reservoirs and other irrigation facilities, they are actively growing the dry season rice crop. In this effort they have joined labor force units and organized groups to work around the clock. Some cooperative villages are struggling to rebuild and restore houses destroyed by the Vietnamese enemy.

In brief, their drive to fulfill all tasks is now proceeding more vigorously than ever before. All are joining efforts with our revolutionary army struggling at the frontline to defend the border, national independence, sovereignty and national honor.

Busy as they are--harvesting the rainy season rice, growing the dry season crop and restoring their villages--our youths and cooperative peasants continue to raise their revolutionary vigilance and prepare themselves to wipe out the enemy aggressors and their supporting clique. They all pledge to defeat all the enemy's vicious activities. They clearly realize that despite their political and military defeats both on the battlefield and in the international arena, the Vietnamese expansionist and annexationist aggressors have not abandoned their criminal expansionist and annexationist ambitions against Cambodian territory and their strategic "Indochinese federation" plan.

As masters of the country and the revolution, sons and daughters of the Cambodian people, they firmly pledge that as long as they live they will continue sacrificing everything for the struggle to crush the enemy of all stripes--especially the Vietnamese enemy--and to defend national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity, the KCP and Democratic Cambodia.

At the same time, they are resolved to intensify their drive to harvest and gather the entire rice crop as quickly as possible so that they can turn their attention to the dry season rice growing drive, and carry on the drive to build more water conservancy projects and maximize rice production so that they can improve their standard of living and help make the country prosperous and developed by great strides. This effort is also aimed at supplying our revolutionary army on the battlefield and at helping crush the Vietnamese annexationist aggressors who are still harassing and provoking, destroying our lives and property in the border areas with their artillery bombardments, strafing and commando raids. Every one of them is determined to free our Cambodian territory of all these fascist and ferocious acts of the Vietnamese aggressors.

Maintaining constant revolutionary vigilance and resolutely struggling to defeat the enemy under all circumstances, the male and female youths and cooperative peasants in Srok Ponhea Krek will certainly succeed in their offensive to defend and build the country. They will score even greater victories and certainly raise still higher the banner of national independence, sovereignty, honor and territorial integrity.

ENVOY IN CHINA INVITES OTHER AMBASSADORS TO BATTLE AREA

OW301303Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1235 GMT 30 Jan 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpt] Peking, Jan. 30 (AFP)--The Cambodian authorities have launched a big diplomatic offensive aimed at ambassadors in Peking who wish to visit Cambodia in the middle of next month. The 1-week trip will include a stay in provinces bordering on Vietnam. Cambodian Ambassador to China Pich Cheang today individually and verbally contacted many ambassadors who attended a reception given here by the Central African Empire ambassador to mark the crowning of Emperor Jean Bokassa I.

In answer to a question, Mr Pich Cheang said the trip, scheduled from February 11 to 18, was open to all Asian, African, and European ambassadors, including those of France and Britain. But a French source said the offer was not made to the French ambassador in Peking during the reception. Several ambassadors contacted by the Cambodian said they would give their reply later.

Diplomats who were contacted by Mr Pich Cheang said the trip was not free, a daily fee of \$40 per person being charged. Ambassadors who make the trip will visit Phnom Penh and the provinces of Kampot, Svay Rieng (the Parrot's Beak area), and Takeo, scene of armed clashes with Vietnamese troops, especially since the end of last year.

Questioned on the possibility for journalists to accompany the ambassadors during the trip, Mr Pich Cheang said he would seek instructions on this subject from Phnom Penh.

FRG MARXIST PARTY'S SUPPORT FOR CAMBODIA'S POSITION CITED

BK300957Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Cambodian Revolutionary Army, Comrade Pol Pot, secretary of the KCP Central Committee, has received the following message from Comrade (Kristian Sonnlér), chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (M-L) of Germany, filled with most profound revolutionary friendship.

Respected Comrade Pol Pot: On behalf of the Communist Party (M-L) of Germany, I extend to you and, through you, to all the Cambodian people warmest best wishes on the occasion of the 10th founding anniversary of the heroic Cambodian Revolutionary Army.

Relying on the broad masses during the 5-year people's war, the revolutionary army led their fatherland to final victory, liberating all the people, achieving national independence, freedom and sovereignty and scoring daily successes in building socialism. The Cambodian Revolutionary Army has valiantly and constantly struggled to defend the country's territorial integrity.

Our party has always sided with the Cambodian people in their struggle against all forms of aggression and intervention and for freedom and independence. Our party fully and unreservedly supports the correct and just stand of Democratic Cambodia. All intruding armed forces must withdraw from Cambodia. We support Cambodia's statement on relations. [sentence as heard]

We oppose both the Asian security system and the Indochinese federation system.

Please be reassured of our full solidarity in your struggle.

SOVIET GENERAL PAVLOVSKIY ARRIVES IN VIENTIANE 29 JAN

BK300120Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jan 78 EK

[Text] In response to an invitation from our National Defense Ministry, a Soviet military delegation led by Gen Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the USSR Ground Forces, arrived in Vientiane capital at 1700 on 29 January by special plane for an official friendly visit to our country.

On hand to greet the delegation at Wattai Airport were Comrade Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister attached to the premier's office and chief of the LPLA General Staff; Comrade Saman Vignaket, member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the LPLA Political Department; Comrade Somsak Salsongkham, alternate member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and deputy chief of the LPLA General Staff; and many high-ranking and intermediate cadres of the National Defense Ministry. The delegation was also greeted at Wattai Airport by USSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Comrade Podolskiy, the Soviet military attache and some embassy cadres.

Editorial Hails Visit

BK300822Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 30 Jan 78 EK

[Unattributed editorial: "Salute and Hail the Military Delegation of the Fraternal USSR"]

[Text] A Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Gen Ivan Grigoryevich Pavlovskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy minister of defense and commander in chief of the Ground Forces of the USSR, arrived in Vientiane on 29 January for an official friendly visit to the LPDR at the invitation of the LPDR National Defense Ministry.

On this occasion, our armed forces and people greatly rejoice at receiving the military delegation of the meritorious and heroic Soviet Union--our intimate comrade and brother. The friendly visit to the LPDR of the USSR military delegation takes place at a time when the entire Lao Army and people are entering the third year of the defense and construction of our beloved LPDR with earnest confidence and great pride. This visit also take place at a time when the Lao Army and people have just celebrated the 29th anniversary of the founding of the LPLA and at a time when the fraternal Soviet armed forces and people are making preparations for the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army. This is an extremely important event which constitutes a contribution to further strengthening and tightening the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two nations and armies of Laos and the Soviet Union.

The Lao liberation armed forces are very proud of having as a close and loyal comrade-in-arms the gallant, powerful and modern army of the USSR which serves as the mainstay for the defense of the Soviet socialist fatherland, the socialist camp and world peace.

Through nearly 60 years of combat and self-construction, the fraternal Red Army has ceaselessly matured; it defeated the German fascist army, shattered foreign aggressive forces and counterrevolutionaries during the civil war and World War II and has safeguarded the peaceful labor of the Soviet people in splendidly building socialism.

The Red Army has fulfilled its own and its heavy but glorious international tasks. It has covered itself with valor, and great victories fine-traditions and has grown and become strong in all spheres. In the 60 years of great victories of socialism, the Red Army has become a powerful, invincible and respectable force. It is an army equipped with the best weapons in the world. Soviet soldiers, from combatants to marshals and sailors to admirals, are tactical experts. They are knowledgeable in military science and in the use of modern equipment and are boundlessly loyal to the communist cause.

In the past, the Soviet party, government, army and people provided great and effective support and assistance to the Lao Army's and people's national liberation cause, and they are continuing to render such aid to us in our present task of carrying out national defense and construction. At present, Soviet technical specialists are wholeheartedly assisting Laos. We are deeply grateful to the great Lenin and the Soviet party, government, army and people. We wish to pledge that we will forever tighten and strengthen the solidarity, friendship and fine relationship between the two peoples and armies of Laos and the Soviet Union in accordance with the teachings of the great Lenin and on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

May the military delegation of the intimate fraternal USSR achieve fine success in this friendly visit to the LPDR, which is of great and profound significance!

Long Live invincible Marxism-Leninism!

May the solidarity and friendship between the two nations and armies of Laos and the Soviet Union last forever!

MUECKENBERGER-LED SED DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS

BK280946Y Vientiane KPL in English 0924 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, January 28 (KPL)--The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the party's Central Control Commission, left Vientiane yesterday, concluding its 4-day official friendly visit to Laos.

It was seen off at Wattai Airport by Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the party's Central Control Commission; Maichantan Sengmani, and Mrs Khampheng Boupcha, members of the party's Central Committee; and representatives of the party's central office and the Foreign Ministry. GDR Ambassador Dieter Jarck, Soviet Ambassador Mitrofan Podolskiy and Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires a.i. Nguyen Si Hoat were present.

During its stay in Laos, the delegation called on President Souphanouvong and Vice Premier Phoumi Vongvichit; and was warmly welcomed by Chanmi Douangboutdi. The delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the GDR party delegation held talks and exchanged experience on party work. The distinguished guests also visited Xieng Khouang Province and the Pak Pasak secondary vocational school, where they were warmly welcomed.

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV, PRC 28 JAN

BK290923Y Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpt] Vientiane, January 29 (KPL)--A Lao foreign trade delegation headed by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and minister of industry and trade, returned to Vientiane yesterday, concluding its friendly visits to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China.

UPPADIT DEPARTS FOR PHNOM PENH 30 JAN

BK300608Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 30 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun and his party left Bangkok airport for Phnom Penh today by a special Thai Airways plane at the invitation of the Government of Democratic Cambodia.

Prior to his departure the foreign minister told newsmen that the goodwill mission's visit to Cambodia can be regarded as the Thai response to the Cambodian Government's desire for good relations between the two countries. He said that if both sides are sincere and want to peacefully coexist, this could be the first important step in the beginning of mutual good understanding.

Asked about the major issue to be discussed with Cambodia, the foreign minister replied that we should first create a good mutual understanding to prevent border problems. Both sides should be patient and urgently solve the problem of misunderstanding, he said, adding that afterwards discussion on other issues such as trade, economic and technical cooperation between the two countries can get underway.

Asked if the visit will eventually lead to the opening of embassies and an exchange of ambassadors, the foreign minister said that if the two countries are able to achieve good understanding, normalization of diplomatic relations should take place, thus enabling both countries to resume official contacts.

The Thai goodwill mission, headed by the foreign minister, is comprised of Deputy Agricultural and Cooperatives Minister Aphon Siphiphat; Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan; Interior Under Secretary of State Winyu Angkhanarak; Thai Ambassador to Vientiane Set Herabat; and other senior officials of the Foreign Ministry. The delegation is scheduled to return to Bangkok on 2 February.

Previews Visit 27 Jan

BK380212Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun disclosed to newsmen at the Foreign Ministry yesterday evening that he will make a goodwill visit to Cambodia from 30 January to 2 February in accordance with the official invitation extended him by the Government of Democratic Cambodia. He will depart Don Muang Airport at 0800 on 30 January.

The foreign minister disclosed that he will deliver a letter from Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan to Cambodian Prime Minister Pol Pot. He said that in general his visit will be to extend good will to Cambodia, but discussions will be conducted with Cambodia if matters should come up warranting them. He said the most important matter will involve the border conflicts between Thailand and Cambodia. He said that because the border issue has flared up into a serious problem, both sides will try to effectively solve the problem, this will subsequently improve the climate between the two countries. He said that matters to be discussed after the solving of the border issue will probably concern cooperation in various fields such as trade, technical matters and fishing.

The foreign minister revealed that his party will include Agriculture and Cooperatives Deputy Minister Aphon Siphiphat, Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan, Interior Under Secretary Winyu Angkhanarak and directors general of political, international organization and economic departments of the Foreign Ministry.

NPC Instructions

BK280524Y Bangkok POST in English 28 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Excerpts] Border problems between Thailand and Cambodia will be raised for talks when the Thai delegation headed by Foreign Minister Dr Uppadit Pachariyangkun visits Phnom Penh this Monday, said the foreign minister last night.

Meanwhile, a reliable source said that the National Policy Council [NPC] which held its weekly meeting yesterday had given a guideline and outlined a scope of authority to the foreign minister for his forthcoming visit to Phnom Penh. The source said that the Thai delegation would negotiate with their Cambodian counterpart on the normalisation of relations and the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries as the main topics of discussion.

It disclosed that the NPC was of the opinion that once the relations between the two countries are normalised, other problems such as the border conflict which has sparked off numerous clashes between the forces of the two countries could be solved more easily. The source went on to say that the NPC had also agreed in principle to open more border points with Laos.

CAMBODIANS ATTACK SURIN BPP OUTPOST 27 JAN

BK290255Y Bangkok POST in English 29 Jan 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Surin--Over 300 heavily-armed Khmer Rouge soldiers launched an attack against a Border Patrol Police [BPP] outpost in Sangkha district before dawn Friday morning. According to a radio dispatch reaching the police department in Bangkok yesterday, a villager was killed while six others and two Border Patrol Policemen were seriously wounded in the predawn assault. The report added that several Khmer Rouge intruders were believed slain by Thai aircraft strafing runs and air strikes.

The Khmer Rouge began shelling the Ban Thatum BPP outpost in Tambon Charat about 4 a.m. Friday morning with RPG rockets and an assortment of weapons before moving in to crush the police defenders who reportedly put up strong resistance and, at the same time, radioed for reinforcements. Reinforcements from the third company rushed armoured cars to the battle site upon receiving the call for help while fighter planes and helicopters were also on bombing and strafing runs against the Khmer Rouge.

The fighting ended at about 7:30 a.m. as the Cambodians broke contact and crossed back into Cambodia. All the wounded were later airlifted to the provincial hospital for treatment. The report said that the situation was still tense and government forces were on full alert as a precaution against further Cambodian incursions.

KRIANGSAK BELIEVES 'THIRD FORCE' BEHIND BORDER SKIRMISHES

BK290420Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jan 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan indicated yesterday "a third force" hiding in Cambodian and Lao territories may have been trying to instigate misunderstanding between Thailand and its neighbours. He did not identify the "third hand" but said some of the skirmishes along the Thai-Cambodian border may not have been directed from Phnom Penh. "We must consider each individual case carefully. We just cannot take it for granted that everything had been the work of the Cambodian Government," he said.

The prime minister was talking to reporters after a visit to fighting units in Petchabun Province yesterday morning.

The premier said Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun's visit to Phnom Penh tomorrow will be aimed at putting a stop to the border skirmishes. "Once the border problems are settled and there are no more skirmishes, normalization of relations could begin," he added.

Asked about Laos' request for reopening of five border points, the prime minister said that he will have to consult with the cabinet on the matter. "There is no reason why the border point cannot be reopened if we are sincere towards each other," he said. The same condition, he said, also applies to Laos' request for the withdrawal of Thai Mekong patrol units.

NPC TO CONSIDER MORE LAO BORDER OPENINGS

BK280538Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Jan 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] The Lao request to reopen five border points will be thrashed out by the National Policy Council (NPC), Army Commander-in-Chief Ge Soem na Nakhom said yesterday. He expected that the NPC will agree with the Lao proposal if security is ensured after the reopening of additional border points.

Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Amon Sirikaya believes the reopening of border points between Thailand and Laos will decrease the tension between the two countries but "it will increase the navy's burden". Adm Amon also expressed concern over the Navy's patrol mission along the border which is about 900 to 1,000 kilometres long. "We will however act at full efficiency provided by the government," he said.

Laos has earlier sought Thailand's agreement to reopen five border points at Mae Sai of Chiang Rai, Pakse opposite Phibun Mangsahan district of Ubon Rathanthani Chiang Khan in Loei, Thakhek and Si Chiang Mai.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ESTABLISHES SPECIAL UNIT ON BORDER PROBLEMS

BK290500Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 29 Jan 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[By Phutsadi Kitaworanat]

[Text] A special "border division" will be set up for the first time in the Foreign Ministry to tackle outstanding borderline disputes with neighbouring countries, an authoritative source told THE NATION yesterday. The new division will be placed under the Treaty and Legal department, the source said.

The source said while Thailand has no problems with Malaysia on the borderline demarcation, the outstanding issue with Cambodia concentrates basically on the 18-kilometre stretch between kilometre 48 and 49.

The Thai-Malaysian demarcation work, which is continuing at a slow pace of 20-30 kilometres a year, will be completed within eight years. The agreement was first reached in 1967. The source said that once Thai-Cambodian relations are normalised, joint efforts could be made to identify a mutually-acceptable borderline. "When the new government in Cambodia took power, the Cambodian people were moved back by about 10 kilometres, making it all the more difficult to identify the exact demarcating point," the source said.

With Laos, the recurring borderline problem is in the demarcation in the Mekong River. As the Thai Government sees it, the demarcation pattern laid down previously by the French is totally acceptable to Thailand. Thai officials believe that once the two countries establish friendly relations, the issue should be jointly considered for the sake of fairness on both sides. Thai officials also think it likely that to avoid future disputes in the Mekong River, joint Mekong River patrol units should be considered. "We are thinking in terms of having Lao personnel on our patrol boats and allowing Thai personnel on Lao patrol boats," the officials said. Another option to eliminate conflicts would be to declare the Mekong River a free zone for both sides.

The new border division will also be in charge of the borderline issues between Thailand and Burma, the source said.

The new division will also be in charge of resolving Thailand's problems regarding economic zones and continental shelves with neighboring countries. In the Gulf of Thailand, sea borderlines remain vague and undemarcated. A Thai mission which held talks with the previous Phnom Penh Government failed to achieve positive results over the demarcation of sea borderlines and division of continental shelves. Thai officials believe that the issue will be raised by Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun during his visit to Cambodia beginning tomorrow.

Cambodia last month declared a 200-mile exclusive economic zone while Thailand has remained undecided on when the announcement should be released.

On the side of Andaman Sea, Thailand has been able to reach agreement with Malaysia and Indonesia on the division of continental shelves and sea demarcation lines. Thailand has yet to reach agreement with Burma on the issues.

MATICHON COLUMNIST VIEWS U.S. OFFICIALS' VISITS

BK291328Y Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Jan 78 p 4 BK

[Suthichai Yun column: "Where Had They All Been?"]

[Text] They came here one after another last week: officials of the U.S. State Department, persons concerned with narcotics suppression, persons working on human rights and American congressmen. Some of them made a stopover because they had been at a big meeting in Singapore on narcotics in this region; some flew in directly, while others had just attended a meeting with the 16 American ambassadors to this region in Hong Kong. What did they have in mind?

From the statements made by each of them, nothing much can be gleaned, except for their emphasis on President Jimmy Carter's policy on their respective areas of responsibility. The main point clearly seen is that the United States told its officials, who coincidentally had business in this region, to call on the leaders of the new Thai Government because the grumbling voice here has softened. Formerly, when President Carter first took office, there were complaints that the United States was no longer interested in this region. Today, at every opportunity, the United States says that it is still concerned about the Pacific region and will never allow any "vacuum" to be created.

But a remark made to newsmen on Tuesday [17 January] by Mr Robert B. Oakley, deputy assistant secretary of state for Asian and Pacific affairs, raises several questions.

Mr Oakley said, "The United States welcomes the accelerated progress toward elected government in Thailand and the greater press freedom allowed under the administration of Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan." Had Mr Oakley come to Thailand 4 or 5 months earlier, would he have spoken of this matter in this tone?

Whether Thailand's friends, big and small, are sincere in their contacts can be proved on the international trade and economic stage or by their readiness to share heavy burdens, such as the refugee problem, in a serious manner. Mr Oakley was asked the same day what he thought about the United States and other countries taking only highly skilled Indochinese refugees from camps in Thailand and leaving unskilled ones behind. This senior American official replied only that he agreed with that observation, but he added, "It is difficult to convince qualified, skilled refugees to remain in the camps."

Anyone can easily see that Mr Oakley answered only one half of the question; the other half which he failed to answer--or which he chose not to--is why the United States did not take unskilled refugees. If he had dared answer straightforwardly, he would have said that the United States could not do so because of domestic complications.

Even in their frequent reference to human rights, one should remember that they refer to such rights to gild the image of their foreign policy, not to express concern over the local problems of other countries.

Mr Oakley was also asked on the same day why the United States did not campaign for human rights in Indochina. He said that some mention had been made about those countries, but nothing much could be done because there was no direct contact between the United States and those countries. All this is nothing new or surprising. Because if we take a look at the policies of all superpowers, we will see they are similar, differing only in points of emphasis and methods.

As a small nation having learned several lessons, we should bear in mind that we must concentrate on developing our own path to make it firm and strong, must associate with them as equals in dignity and must seek friendship with countries in the same region for mutual cooperation, mutual understanding of one another's problems and mutual benefits in international negotiating forums.

KRIANGSAK FETED BY DIPLOMATIC CORPS 27 JANUARY

BK280650Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Singapore's ambassador Chi Ow Yang, as dean of diplomatic corps in Thailand, last night hosted a dinner in honor of Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan and his wife at the Dusit Thani Hotel to celebrate the latter's assumption of the prime minister's post.

The prime minister remarked in his speech that it has been said that his government has accomplished a lot in domestic and international affairs within a relatively short time. However, he added, we cannot sit back and take pride in what we have done so far, because it is only the beginning of the difficult task of laying the foundation for the country's peace and prosperity. It is necessary for the government to continue stabilizing its efforts to achieve the important goal of the country and improving the people's living conditions. The government has been trying to create unity among the people, starting by calling Thai citizens just Thai, not leftists or rightists, as long as they have good intentions toward the nation, religion and monarchy. The government needs cooperation from every Thai citizen and is ready to listen to the opinions of government officials and the people, he said.

Touching on relations with foreign countries, the prime minister said everyone knows well that he has been trying to restore good relations with the Indochinese countries on the basis of good understanding and mutual trust since he has assumed the prime minister's post. Thailand considers that there has long been friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation between Thailand and the other ASEAN member countries, and every Thai Government regards this as a major policy. The prime minister said he would soon visit the other ASEAN members to consult with their leaders about cooperating to create peace and permanent prosperity in this region, which will also benefit other regions.

The prime minister then invited everyone to drink a toast to all the foreign diplomats present at the reception.

KRIANGSAK ON GOVERNMENT'S TENURE, PROBLEMS

BK261007Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[26 January interview with Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan--recorded]

[Text] [Kriangsak] Those who want this government to remain in office longer than 1 year feel that it might not have enough time to prepare for the general elections.

[Question] Do you think that you have enough time to lay a foundation for a new government?

[Answer] I will do my best and comply with all provisions of the interim constitution.

[Question] Are you confident that everything will proceed in accordance with the constitution?

[Answer] All I can say is that I am doing my best.

[Question] Our country faces numerous problems. Do we have enough time to solve them?

[Answer] Yes, we have problems. However, we are doing our best to lay a foundation for the people who will form the next government.

[Question] Do you think that these problems should be left for the new government?

[Answer] We will do our best to lay political, economic, social and especially military foundations for the new government.

[Question] In other words, you will not allow any politician to use the military as a political base.

[Answer] We have always adhered to this line. The military has the duty to defend and safeguard the nation, religion and monarchy. If the country is not in real trouble, we will not engage in politics.

[Question] How can politicians be prevented from dragging the military into politics?

[Answer] I have not seen any politician try to do that.

[Question] Some politicians have claimed to be supported by the military.

[Answer] It is possible that such claims have been made. The three armed forces are united; and we are sure that we cannot be dragged into politics. However, if the situation is harmful to the country, we must defend our country according to the constitution.

[Question] What are the criteria for the use of article 27 against people who have committed certain types of offenses?

[Answer] We will carefully consider each case before using article 27.

We cannot use this article against a person who has thrown a bomb into the water and killed only one fish. We must consider the damage caused by his action. This also applies to wood poachers.

[Question] Will article 27 be used against the police major who reportedly bought logs from wood poachers?

[Answer] I am waiting for a report on this case.

[Question] Has the Foreign Ministry fixed the dates for your visits to the ASEAN member countries?

[Answer] We are considering this matter.

[Question] When will you make the visits?

[Answer] Possibly next month.

VOPT ON 'CONFUSION, DISORDER' IN GOVERNMENT

BK251012Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT
23 Jan 78 BK

[Commentary: "Confusion and Disorder in Official Government Circles"]

[Text] Confusion and disorder in official government circles demonstrate the deterioration of the state apparatus which has been further aggravated by warlord Kriangsak's reactionary administrative system and the favoritism and corrupt practices prevalent under his rule. Thanin Kraiwichian, who came to power with the support of the big feudalists, once ordered a massive transfer of government officials, particularly those in significant agencies and positions, so that he could replace them with his men and colleagues in order to facilitate his efforts to enrich himself and to retain power for as long as possible. As a result, Thanin's men and colleagues unscrupulously practiced favoritism and corruption, causing worse confusion, disorder and discouragement among government officials.

After overthrowing the Thanin government, warlord Kriangsak attempted to persuade government officials to serve his clique by saying that he would correct bad conditions and improve the morale of government officials. However, the fact is that the Kriangsak warlord clique is even worse than the Thanin government. It has not only dismissed Thanin's and Samak's men and colleagues from their posts, but has also attacked other groups with the hope of aggrandizing control over all government officials.

Revolutionary Party Announcement No 19, on amending the Civil Service Regulation Act of 1975, has given the Kriangsak warlord clique a new tool by which to gain more control over civil servants and reduce the power of the Civil Service Commission. The announcement vests cabinet members--political appointees--with the power to transfer and appoint permanent government officials. For example, a minister, who formerly could order only the transfer of the under secretary of state for his ministry, can now order the transfer of directors general under the jurisdiction of his ministry. Meanwhile, all provincial governors are now empowered to transfer, promote or punish police authorities from the inspector level down.

The Kriangsak warlord clique ordered the transfer of nearly all officials of the Interior Ministry Secretariat and the directors general of the Labor and the Central Intelligence departments and began to cut the police department into small pieces, further demoralizing police and civil service officials and triggering discontent among various influential groups. This reaction has forced it to suspend the order that empowers provincial governors to transfer police inspectors.

Col Chinda na Songkhla, secretary general of the Civil Service Commission, resigned in protest over the scheme.

However, warlord Kriangsak has attempted to mislead the people into believing that Colonel Chinda is not happy with Deputy Prime Minister Somphop Motrakit. Internal sources have disclosed that Colonel Chinda disagreed with the Kriangsak warlord clique's Revolutionary Party Announcement No 19 and was of the opinion that provincial governors should not have the power to transfer police inspectors, whose status is equal to that of assistant superintendants. This is why certain groups have been trying to dismiss Colonel Chinda from his post in the Civil Service Commission. Warlord Kriangsak rejected the resignation and uttered all kinds of sweet words about Colonel Chinda, but he will never be able to solve or conceal the conflicts, confusion and disorder among government officials as long as he continues to scheme to grasp all power to transfer and appoint government officials; to practice favoritism; and to unscrupulously try to enrich himself and build a permanent power base for his clique.

Government officials are discouraged, unsure of their future and ambivalent as to how they should behave. If they do not side with the Kriangsak warlord clique, they will be in trouble. But if they side with the clique and faithfully comply with its orders, they will feel insecure because they do not know how long the clique will remain in power. If the clique is kicked out, a new reactionary ruling regime will punish them. Confusion and disorder in official government circles reflect the deterioration of the state apparatus of the reactionary ruling class which is going to collapse as a result of the reactionary administrative system and the rivalry for power within the class itself.

Patriotic, justice- and democracy-loving government officials have learned from past experience that they cannot fully use their knowledge and abilities to serve the people and the country while working in government agencies of the reactionary ruling class and that those who stand for justice are always bullied and suppressed and are the victims of favoritism. Therefore, more and more patriotic, justice- and democracy-loving government officials who are not satisfied with the present dark conditions are sympathizing with and supporting the people's struggle for independence and democracy, a struggle which is expanding both in the cities and rural areas. This is the only correct path for all government officials.

VOPT: KRIANGSAK EXAGGERATES SUCCESS OF STUDENT AMNESTY

BK261442Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand
1000 GMT 25 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 20 January warlord Kriangsak boasted about his government's achievements to members of the Foreign Correspondents Club at the President Hotel. They asked about the students who fled into the jungle after the bloody 6 October incident. Warlord Kriangsak shamelessly lied by saying that many students have returned home and that his clique does not want to publicize their names for fear of tarnishing their reputation. However, warlord Kriangsak forgot what high-ranking officials in his government had earlier told the public. For example warlord Charoen Phongphanit, military chief of staff and chief of General Staff of the Central Security Command, told the press a few days ago that very few students have surrendered to government authorities and that his colleagues are now studying the failure of their "return home" plan and why most of the students won't come out of the jungle.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS --The 17 January cabinet meeting has appointed Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon as special ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry. The same cabinet meeting also appointed the Thai ambassador to the United States, Arun Phanuphong, as the foreign under secretary. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 22 Jan 78 BK]

FURTHER REPORTS ON BORDER AREA VISIT OF JOURNALISTS

BK271252Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 26 January Comrade Ngo Dien, assistant to the SRV foreign minister, took domestic journalists and more than 30 foreign correspondents to An Cu village, Bay Nui district, An Giang Province, to see first-hand evidence of the crimes perpetrated by the Cambodian side.

The journalists went to the two hamlets of Ba Den and Phu Cuong on their own, noted the scenes of burned down houses, gardens and property belonging to our people and saw the Cambodian side's mortar positions and the staging areas from which it launched its criminal operations. Many journalists met with people and guerrillas of the aforementioned two hamlets and heard them tell about the barbarous acts committed by the Cambodian side and the appropriate punitive blows dealt to the Cambodians by the An Giang troops and people.

In Phu Cuong hamlet the journalists were told about the valiant battle fought on 19 January by the An Giang troops and people to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity when they badly mauled five battalions of the encroaching troops, killing more than 1,000 of them.

More on 26 Jan Visit

BK271518Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 27 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 26 January Comrade Ngo Dien, assistant to the SRV foreign minister, took domestic journalists and more than 30 foreign correspondents to see first-hand evidence of the crimes perpetrated by the Cambodian side in An Cu village, Bay Nui district, An Giang Province, where from 11 to 19 January 1978 the Cambodian authorities launched seven battalions of the 2d and 250th Divisions on an advance as far as 6 to 7 km into Vietnamese territory to burn down houses, ignite destructive fires, and tear out the livers of many of our compatriots. In Ba Den hamlet in particular, they completely burned down 125 out of 195 of our people's houses, killed 27 civilians and wounded 41 others. The Cambodian armed forces also (?disrupted) and prevented our people from going to the fields for production purposes, thus causing damage to more than 3,500 hectares of ripe rice and 500 hectares of other rice.

The journalists went to the two hamlets of Ba Den and Phu Cuong on their own, noted the scenes of burned down houses, gardens and property belonging to our people and saw the Cambodian side's staging areas and mortar positions from which it launched its criminal operations. Many journalists met with people and guerrillas of the aforementioned hamlets and heard them tell about the barbarous acts committed by the Cambodian side and the appropriate punitive blows dealt to the Cambodians by the An Giang troops and people.

In Phu Cuong hamlet, the journalists were told about the valiant battle fought on 19 January by the An Giang troops and people to defend national sovereignty and territorial integrity when they badly mauled five battalions of the encroaching troops, forcing them to leave behind more than 1,000 dead.

Comrades Ngo Dien and the local cadres also led the journalists to compare maps with the actual terrain at the Vinh Te Dam area. The journalists noted that it was 4 to 5 km from the place the Cambodian armed forces committed crimes against the An Cu villagers to the Vinh Te Dam and that 2 km separated the Vinh Dam and the Vietnamese-Cambodian border. This allowed the journalists to firmly ascertain that the Cambodian authorities had directed their troops to advance deeply into Vietnamese territory, to violate Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity and to commit very serious crimes.

VNA Reports 27 Jan Tour

OW271725Y Hanoi VNA in English 1704 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 27--More evidence of Kampuchea's violations of Vietnamese territory and killing of peaceful civilians was shown to foreign and Vietnamese journalists today. Journalists from 11 foreign countries went to two areas in Tay Ninh Province--Cao Xa hamlet, Chi Binh village, Chau Thanh district, and Tan Thanh hamlet, Tan Lap village, Tan Bien district.

The Kampuchean armed forces, using long-range cannon, fired two shells into Cao Xa hamlet at 4:30 am on January 19. Two people were killed and four injured. Cao Xa is 12 kilometres from the border with Kampuchea. Journalists saw the holes made by the shells and the damage to homes, and interviewed the inhabitants of Cao Xa.

Nguyen Thi The, 60, and her son were asleep when the Kampuchean shells shattered the predawn calm. She said shrapnel and flying timbers smashed through the walls of her house in three places. "Now most of us here have dug bomb shelters. We never venture far from them in the day, and sleep the night down there," she said. The people of Cao Xa hamlet were seen digging bomb shelters along the main road.

The journalists were then taken to Tan Lap village, 4 kilometres from the border with Kampuchea, in the Xa Mat area. On the night of September 24, 1977, the Kampuchean armed forces launched a multipronged attack on the area and occupied it until they were routed on the morning of September 27. They killed 463 people, including 246 women and children, and 25 entire families. The population of Tan Lap before the attack was 8,410. The aggressor troops razed 229 homes. The journalists saw many single and mass civilian graves.

One villager, Le Thi Yen, 41, pointed to a shelter under which 28 people of three families huddled during the attack. "The Kampuchean troops fired submachine guns at the group and, believing all were dead, left the bodies in a heap," she said. "But 3 days later, when our army men removed the bodies, they found two children still alive-- a boy aged four and a girl aged six."

At another place in Than Thanh hamlet, Nguyen Thi Cu wept as she told reporters that she saw seven members of her family of nine gunned down by Kampuchean troops.

"I lay still, pretending to be dead, while the Kampuchean troops moved around the area looking for survivors," she said. Nguyen Thi Cu, who understands the Khmer language, said she heard the Kampuchean soldiers, dressed in black and dark green, shouting "Kill all, burn all, destroy all."

Army officers told the reporters that the Kampuchean troops were driven off and sustained heavy losses on September 27. Ten prisoners were taken. During the Kampuchean occupation, the surviving villagers hid in a forest some 10 kilometres from the hamlet.

In a briefing at the office of the Tay Ninh people's committee, committee Deputy Chairman Vo Duc Tu listed other recent Kampuchean attacks on Tay Ninh, which has a 240-kilometre border with Kampuchea. They included:

On the nights of January 24, 25 and 26, the Kampuchean armed forces used long-range artillery to pound Long Chi hamlet, Phyl Khuong district, killing two people and wounding five.

At 1 am today (January 27) one company of Kampuchean soldiers raided Phung Xoai hamlet, Ninh Dien village, Chau Thanh district, killing two people and burning many houses.

At present, Kampuchean forces, about one regiment strong, remain in Hoa Hiep village, Tan Bien district, in the Rung Dau area, Ben Cau district, and in Bien Gioi village, Chau Thanh district.

Journalists saw hundreds of Kampuchean citizens who have fled to Vietnam to escape atrocities by Kampuchean authorities against their own people. They interviewed several Kampuchean refugees, including a school teacher, a peasant and a Buddhist monk.

The 67-year-old monk, Ixom Xieng, from Fang Ke village, Svay Rieng Province, who entered Vietnam on January 5 was the only survivor of his four-member family which tried to escape to Vietnam. The other three were shot by Kampuchean soldiers.

Xuan Eng, a 23-year-old teacher from Mimot district, Kompong Cham Province, said she came with a large group, of which four were shot while trying to escape. Asked why she left Kampuchea, she said: "My father was a rickshaw driver killed by the reactionary regime. I know that the Vietnamese revolution will never persecute the labouring people as the Kampuchean authorities do. The Kampuchean authorities say they are communists, but in fact they are reactionaries."

Ui Soi, a 41-year-old peasant from Svay Rieng Province, said he fled with a big group, of which 41 persons were slain by pursuing Kampuchean troops. Four of those killed were of Vietnamese descent. He said the Kampuchean authorities later took many of the dead to the border and photographed the corpses in order to claim that the killings were done by Vietnamese soldiers.

All the Kampuchean refugees interviewed said life under the Khmer Rouge regime was horrific. People were forced to work in the fields from dawn to dusk with only thin rice soup to sustain them. Families were permanently separated, contact between single men and women was prohibited, and a hate campaign against Vietnam was a constant propaganda theme.

CTK Reports Correspondents' Visit

LD292014Y Prague CTK in English 1621 GMT 29 Jan 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, Jan 29, CETEKA--Foreign correspondents, including the correspondent of CETEKA, who were the first to go to south Vietnam since the outbreak of the conflict between Cambodia and Vietnam for on-the-spot information, returned to Hanoi yesterday.

The journalists from nine countries became acquainted in South Vietnam with facts and documents proving the aggressive intentions of the Cambodian side towards Vietnam. They visited the An Giang and Tay Ninh boundary provinces southwest and northwest of Ho Chi Minh City near the Cambodian frontiers, where Cambodian troops attacked several civilian settlements recently and committed crimes on the population.

The visit and the documents with which the journalists became acquainted revealed that the Cambodian accusations claiming that Vietnam has aggressive plans towards Cambodia wanting to force that country to enter into an Indochinese federation are false and unfounded. On the contrary, the journalists could see that it is Cambodia which has aggressive intentions.

This was also proved by statements of Cambodian soldiers taken prisoner in actions on Vietnamese territory, which the correspondents were able to hear. They are the first foreign correspondents to be acquainted with these statements. Cambodian refugees to Vietnam also made similar statements. They said that the reason why they fled Cambodia were the unbearable living conditions in that country and their disagreement with the policy of the present Cambodian leadership.

In Tay Ninh Province about one hundred kilometres from Ho Chi Minh City, the correspondents visited the village of Cao Xa, about twelve kilometres from the frontier, which was again the target of Cambodian artillery fire last week. On January 19 two women died during an attack. While the correspondents were in the province, Cambodian troops attacked three settlements, the last time on January 27. According to on-the-spot information, Cambodian armed forces penetrating the Vietnamese border areas are at least one regiment strong.

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE RADIO COMMENTARIES DENOUNCE CAMBODIAN ATROCITIES

27 Jan English Service

OW271327Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary on "the criminal acts of the Kampuchean authorities"]

[Text] Further evidence of the Kampuchean authorities' wicked schemes and criminal acts against the Vietnamese and even the Kampuchean peoples was given at the press conference held in Ho Chi Minh City on Wednesday. At this conference the Information and Press Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry drew journalists' attention to a report on a military conference which was held in July 1977 by the eastern region of Kampuchea. Excerpts from this report show that even prior to July 1977 the Kampuchean authorities had prepared for attacks against Vietnam right on Vietnamese territory in all areas along the border line. Now all allegations about Vietnam's acts of expansion, aggression and subversion have gone up in smoke, and the Kampuchean authorities have been proved to be the systematic and deliberate violators of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

At this conference the Kampuchean soldiers who were captured in the act of committing crimes against the Vietnamese people admitted that the Kampuchean authorities had stuffed their heads with slanderous charges against Vietnam to stir up national hatred before sending them off to invade our country.

There is no denying that they did really plan to sabotage the time-honored solidarity and brotherly friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea. Since early this year, after the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam had issued a statement declaring the truth about the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue and proposing bilateral negotiations, the Kampuchean authorities continued to conduct their criminal operations. They spent most of their armed forces to the border region and launched attacks of battalion strength, even of regiment and division strength, deep into Vietnamese territory.

During their attacks, the invading troops burned down houses and massacred the Vietnamese inhabitants. They also used long-range cannons to fire on Chau Doc town in An Giang Province and the outskirts of Tay Ninh town in Tay Ninh Province, killing or wounding many civilians. Even worse, the Kampuchean armed forces massacred Kampuchean civilians along the border line. They disembowled them and took photographs of the bodies in order to claim that the atrocities were perpetrated by the Vietnamese. Some Kampuchean survivors recently publicly denounced these barbarous crimes.

In spite of all these heart-rending truths, the Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, now as before, persist in their just policy of good will, striving to preserve the solidarity and friendship which was founded with the blood of the peoples of the two countries. They are prepared to negotiate with the Kampuchean side at a conference to be held at any level in order to solve the border issue and to build together a lasting border of friendship.

If the Kampuchean authorities continue to violate Vietnamese territory, to commit new crimes against the Vietnamese people and to refuse the negotiations, they will be duly punished. They must be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom. Once again, we call on the genuine friends of Vietnam and Kampuchea to support Vietnam's just stand to contribute to the preservation of the solidarity and friendship between the two countries. We maintain that only on this basis can the border issue be settled satisfactorily in the long-term interests of the peoples of both countries and the maintenance of peace and friendship in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

28 Jan Thai Service

BK281046Y Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "Cambodian Authorities Simultaneously Commit Two Crimes"]

[Text] At a press conference in Ho Chi Minh City on 25 January, the Information Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry revealed to Vietnamese and foreign newsmen that Cambodian authorities killed and disemboweled a number of Cambodian people living near the border and then photographed them for propaganda purposes, accusing Vietnam of the crime. Vietnamese and foreign newsmen were shown a film of those brutal crimes.

Meanwhile many ill-fated Cambodian people who managed to save themselves from the crimes also exposed to the world that the Cambodian authorities committed those despicable acts. This means that the Cambodian authorities are responsible for two crimes simultaneously--the killing of their own people and the slander against Vietnam, accusing Vietnam of crimes they themselves committed.

The barbarous act of Cambodian authorities pointed to several things. In addition to the blame for atrocities they also accused Vietnam of expansionism, subversion and aggression. For example, they said Vietnam wanted to force Cambodia into an Indochinese federation. This shows that the Cambodian authorities are (?fanning nationalistic enmity among people). Also, their dirty trick reflects that even the Cambodian people themselves do not believe in their lies against Vietnam. Their vile act has also shown how far the Cambodian authorities have gone in unscrupulously distorting facts and accusing Vietnam of their own crimes. They were capable of doing what human conscience rejects because they are unjust people. Truth is not on their side.

Worldwide public opinion is condemning them for the crime of triggering the border clashes with Vietnam. Nobody is supporting them. The Mexican newspaper (UNO MAC UNO) of 6 January accurately stated that the Cambodian authorities' accusation against Vietnam, which is a brave country known for its revolutionary spirit and morality, will only defile the accusers themselves.

The Vietnamese people strongly condemn this savage crime and abominable trick of the Cambodian authorities. We appeal to public opinion to adopt a stronger stance in order to get the Cambodian authorities to the negotiating table to find a means to solve the border problem peacefully. Only in that way will the bitter crimes committed against the Vietnamese people and Cambodian people alike be absolved. Only then will the peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia be able to coexist in peace and friendship.

28 Jan Mandarin Service

OW290135Y Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary: "Crimes of the Cambodian Authorities Are Once Again Exposed to the Light of Day"]

[Text] At a press conference in Ho Chi Minh City on 25 January the Information Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry again revealed a great deal of evidence showing the horrible crimes perpetrated against the Vietnamese people and even the Cambodian people, and the ugly schemes of the Cambodian authorities. One piece of evidence was a July 1977 report of an eastern region conference in Cambodia. This document shows that the Cambodian authorities prepared long ago to launch attacks along Vietnamese border and against (?key) areas of Vietnamese territory. This is clear to all those who can see.

Of course, this evidence completely negates the accusations fabricated by the Cambodian authorities about Vietnam's expansion, aggression and subversion. In addition, the truth about the Cambodian authorities' encroachment on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam--an encroachment which was premeditated, well-planned and carried out under unified leadership from the top level down to the grassroots--has also been revealed to the light of day.

At the press conference some Cambodian soldiers who were captured by our side while perpetrating the above-mentioned crimes confessed that in order to arouse national hatred and goad them into aggression against Vietnam, the Cambodian authorities imbued them with the idea that Vietnam intended to invade Cambodia. There can be no more doubt about the crimes of the Cambodian authorities in undermining the long, fraternal friendship and unity between the two peoples of Vietnam and Cambodia.

However, since the Vietnamese Government issued a statement explaining the actual situation on the Vietnam-Cambodian border and proposing talks between the two sides, the Cambodian authorities have continued to commit crimes. They have concentrated large numbers of troops along a strip adjacent to the Vietnamese border, and have continuously launched large-scale attacks by units of battalion, regimental and divisional size against key points in Vietnamese territory. In some areas they have penetrated 10-12 km deep into Vietnamese territory where they have burned, killed, plundered and taken prisoners. They have also used long-range artillery to bombard (Chao Xa), Tay Ninh and other Vietnamese cities and towns, killing and wounding many Vietnamese. It is with deeds such as these that the Cambodian authorities have responded to the friendship and sincerity offered them by Vietnam.

What is even more terrifying is that the Cambodian authorities slaughtered Cambodians in the border areas, sneaked into (Pankang Chang), took pictures of the Cambodian victims and blamed Vietnam for the crime. Many Cambodians who escaped the slaughter appealed to public opinion and accused the Cambodian authorities of barbarous and contemptible acts. History will forever bear witness to these crimes and will denounce the Cambodian authorities for their crimes committed against the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples.

In spite of these facts, the Vietnamese Government and people have always taken a just stand. As the Information Department of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry reiterated at the 25 January press conference, Vietnam has striven to maintain the solidarity and friendship with Cambodia which was sealed with the blood and flesh of the peoples of the two countries, and is willing to sit down with the Cambodian side at any time to hold talks at any level to solve the border issue through joint efforts in order to establish long-term, friendly border relations.

However, if the Cambodian authorities stubbornly and continuously encroach on Vietnam's territorial sovereignty, commit crimes against the Vietnamese people and refuse to hold talks, appropriate countermeasures will be taken and they will be held responsible for all consequences of their actions.

To all true friends of both the Vietnamese and Cambodian peoples who have supported and are still supporting Vietnam's just stand, the Vietnamese people once again appeal for continuing contributions to the solidarity and friendly relations between Vietnam and Cambodia. Only on this basis can the Vietnam-Cambodia border issue be satisfactorily solved in the interests of the peoples of both Vietnam and Cambodia and in the interest of peace and friendship both in this area and in the rest of the world.

30 Jan Thai Service

BK300939Y Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 30 Jan 78 BK

[Unattributed commentary: "The Undeniable Evidence of Cambodian Encroachments on Vietnamese Territory"]

[Text] On 31 December 1977 the SRV Government issued a statement to expose the Cambodian Government's schemes of continuous encroachments on Vietnamese territory and its efforts to create national hatred against Vietnam among the Cambodian people and armed forces. Various documents issued by the Cambodian Government and testimonies of captured Cambodian soldiers have substantiated the SRV Government's statement.

The report of the conference of the eastern region issued in July 1977 by the Cambodian Government ordered Cambodian soldiers to be ready to smash the Vietnamese people on Vietnamese territory and to conduct spy missions in Vietnam for projected large-scale attacks on Vietnam.

Siem Savin, a captured Cambodian soldier, has admitted that the Cambodian organization prepared a clandestine scheme to launch surprise attacks on Vietnam, by having men from all units transport arms and supplies of war materials and food to predesignated areas. It is clear that those attacks were premeditated, well-planned and carried out under unified leadership.

The Cambodian armed forces have carried out attacks all along the border and penetrated deep inside Vietnamese territory.

Inh Chanthon, a captured Cambodian deputy battalion commander, disclosed that soldiers in the districts of Svay Rieng Province had been instructed to launch attacks north of highway No 1 in Vietnam, while the regional forces attacked south of the highway.

Private Siem Savin admitted that his unit was ordered to encircle the border patrol police outpost in the Xa Mat area, while the others were instructed to crush various Vietnamese hamlets.

The Cambodian soldiers have confessed to crimes of burning hamlets, raping women and killing and robbing Vietnamese people. Yun Saran, a captured platoon commander, also testified that the Cambodian armed forces have launched a burn-all, kill-all and loot-all war of aggression against Vietnamese hamlets. They have killed Vietnamese people most brutally.

The Cambodian Government has fabricated all kinds of stories to indoctrinate Cambodian youths to turn them into more brutal and savage murderers than those of the "Dark Ages."

All the captured Cambodian soldiers testified that their leaders taught them that Vietnam was the number one strategic enemy of Cambodia and that Vietnam planned to commit aggression against and assimilate Cambodia.

However, such a fabricated story is not very effective, as Private [as heard] Inh Chanthon has said he did not know why the Cambodian higher levels had sent soldiers to launch attacks on Vietnam and kill the Vietnamese people and soldiers, because Vietnam and Cambodia had helped each other defeat the United States and its stooges.

Sek Doeun said that in 1970 he saw the Vietnamese people's armed forces help the Cambodian people and soldiers defeat and drive out the U.S. imperialists and their stooges--the common enemies of the two nations--and that he had not witnessed any Vietnamese mistreatment of the local people. On the contrary, he added, the Vietnamese people's armed forces treated the Cambodian people as their own brothers and sisters. This is why the Cambodian people have always regarded Vietnamese soldiers as members of their own families and helped them fulfill their missions.

History has proved that those who turn their backs on history and try to turn white into black will never be able to disprove the facts. Resolutely countering the aggressors in order to defend themselves, the territorial integrity and sovereignty of their sacred fatherland and the lives and property of the people, the Vietnamese soldiers and people have always tried to preserve solidarity and friendship with the Cambodian people.

Some Cambodian people who could not stand oppression in their country and fled to seek refuge in Vietnam have been given food, clothing, medicine and housing. Even the Cambodian soldiers who were captured while committing crimes have also been treated in accordance with the principles of humanitarianism and have been pardoned. They have been given medical attention and food; they are sincerely grateful to the Vietnamese soldiers and people.

While the Cambodian armed forces are continuing their encroachments on Vietnamese territory and are committing new crimes against the Vietnamese people, the SRV Government appeals to the Cambodian Government to come to the negotiating table to jointly solve the border problems in the spirit of fraternity. World opinion knows well which side stands for justice, which side is barbarous and which side is generous.

VNA CONTINUES TO REPORT FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR SRV BORDER STAND

Czechoslovak, Bulgarian, Hungarian Media

OW280841Y Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 28--Czechoslovak papers RUDE PRAVO and PRAVDA on January 25 and 26 continued reporting on Kampuchean violation of Vietnamese territory. The papers also covered the press conference held by the press and information department of the Foreign Ministry in Ho Chi Minh City on January 25. The Bulgarian papers RABOTNICHESKO DELO, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME and ARMIYA on January 21 and 24 underlined the just stand and good will of the Vietnamese Government, and pointed out that the Kampuchean side had failed to reciprocate.

A documentary titled "Bloody Massacre in Tan Lap" was televised in Hungary on January 22. The TV commentator condemned the Kampuchean armed forces for their crimes, and pointed out that responsibility rested entirely on Kampuchean authorities. He stressed that refusal to negotiate would only harm the interests of the Kampuchean people.

Further European, Asian Support

OW291615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 29--The Czechoslovak weekly TVORBA Wednesday pointed out that the border conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea has its origin in the policy of national hatred pursued by the Kampuchean authorities.

The Hungarian paper NEPHADSEREG recently said that the Kampuchean authorities' encroachments on Vietnamese territory indicated their dark design to obstruct socialist construction in Vietnam.

Bulgarian papers have published a report filed by a correspondent of the Bulgarian news agency BTA on the press conference on Ho Chi Minh City on January 25. The report commented that captured documents and confessions by captured Kampuchean troops proved that Kampuchea had "great territorial designs" against Vietnam, and that Kampuchea was the provocateur.

Reports by the Hanoi-based correspondents of L'HUMANITE and AGENCE FRANCE PRESS on the recent fact-finding tour of foreign journalists in An Giang and Tay Ninh provinces were published in Paris yesterday. "When will the authorities in Phnom Penh act with wisdom by sitting down for negotiation as proposed by the Vietnamese leaders for several years now?" the L'HUMANITE correspondent asked.

The issue continues to be a major topic in Sri Lanka over the past few days. Some of the headlines: "Vietnam's Proposal for a Peaceful Settlement," "A Vietnamese Village of 463 Inhabitants Exterminated by Kampuchean Armed Forces," "Vietnamese Children Burnt Alive by Kampuchean Troops," "Vietnam Wants Peace With Kampuchea." The NHAN DAN editorial titled "The Shining Truth and Just Cause of the Vietnamese People" and carried by VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY on January 2 has been quoted in full.

The Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia has expressed deep concern over Kampuchean violations of Vietnam's territory. In a recent letter to the federation of trade unions here, the Czechoslovak organization said it would continue support for the Vietnamese people's effort to build a life in peace and socialism.

"The Central Council of Trade Unions of Czechoslovakia, on behalf of 6.5 million members of the revolutionary union movement, gives full support for the stand of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and to all steps taken by it to peacefully settle the Vietnam-Kampuchea border issue," the letter said.

The secretary general of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Guinea, in a recent meeting with the Vietnamese ambassador in Conakry, said he hoped that the Kampuchea border issue would be settled through negotiation in the spirit of fraternal friendship, neighbourhood and mutual understanding, without being taken advantage of by the imperialists and reactionaries.

The permanent secretariat of college students organization in Latin America (OCLAE), headquartered in Havana, has issued a statement approving a settlement of the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict on the basis of respect for each country's national sovereignty.

FIRST MEKONG COMMITTEE TALKS TO BE HELD IN HANOI 22-24 FEB

BK271426Y Bangkok WORLD in English 27 Jan 78 p 2 BK

[Text] The first meeting of the interim Mekong committee, formed in Vientiane on January 5 for boosting the power output needed for agriculture, is scheduled to be held in Hanoi from February 22 to 24 and will be attended by representatives from member countries, except Cambodia, the Mekong committee's executive agent, Mr W.J. Van der Oord, said this morning. Cambodia, a country which will benefit from the Mekong project, has not yet decided whether to send delegates to the meeting, he said, adding that included for discussion at the meeting is the Mekong Delta irrigation project.

LEBANESE COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

OW271603Y Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 27--A delegation of the Communist Party of Lebanon led by Karim Muruwah, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, arrived here today for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation includes Farouk Selim, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and Melhem Abourizk, member of the party Central Committee.

The delegation was met on its arrival by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Xuan Thuy, secretary, and chairman of the External Relations Commission of the party Central Committee; and Tran Danh Tuyen, vice chairman of the same commission. Also present was the representative of the PLO representation in Hanoi.

FAO DIRECTOR GENERAL, DELEGATION CONCLUDE VISIT

Received by Pham Van Dong

OW271605Y Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 27--Premier Pham Van Dong today received Edouard Saouma, director-general of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, and his party. Present on the occasion was Le Duy Trinh, vice minister of agriculture.

Premier Pham Van Dong had a cordial conversation with the visitors. On behalf of the Vietnamese people, he thanked the FAO for its precious assistance to Vietnam in healing the wounds of war and in postwar construction. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On January 24-26, Edouard Saouma and his party visited Ho Chi Minh City and Tien Giang and Song Be provinces in the company of Nguyen Dang, vice minister of agriculture. The FAO officials went to see a number of irrigation projects and new economic zones and were received by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and deputy secretary of the party organization and chairman of the people's committee in Ho Chi Minh City.

Delegation Departs 28 Jan

OW281549Y Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 28--The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation delegation led by Director-General Edouard Saouma left here today after a week-long visit. The guests were seen off by Nghiem Xuan Yem, minister in charge of agricultural science and techniques; Hoang Bich Son, vice minister for foreign affairs; and Le Duy Trinh, vice minister of agriculture.

The FAO delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the president's house in Hanoi. It was received by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh and by Vice Premier and Minister of Agriculture Vo Chi Cong. It compared notes with the State Planning Commission, the ministries of agriculture, water conservancy, forestry, and food; and visited economic and cultural centres in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Song Be and other provinces in the Mekong River delta.

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES MATERIAL SUPPLIES CONFERENCE

OW280853Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] More than 350 leading cadres at company level or above of the material supplies sector recently held a conference in Hanoi to review 1977 tasks and to discuss the guidelines and tasks for managing and delivering material supplies in 1978. The conferees unanimously agreed with the assessment of the work on the 1977 tasks made by Minister of Supply Tran Sam, and affirmed that much progress had been made by the material supplies sector in 1977 regarding its support of production. This progress was manifested by its concerted efforts to surmount all difficulties in the acquisition of goods and in communications and transportation, thus insuring the delivery of major material supplies in order to meet the requirements of agricultural production and forestry, fishery, consumer goods and other industries.

In light of the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the Central Committee's second and third plenums, and on the basis of the tasks for the 1978 state plan, the conference unanimously set forth the guidelines and tasks for managing and delivering material supplies in 1978 as follows: to grasp our material supplies capabilities and fully utilize all existing sources of material supplies to meet the requirements of production and capital construction; to increase domestic production of material supplies; and to rationally use foreign currency allocated for imported material supplies.

In order to complete these tasks this year, in addition to fully utilizing the material supplies in warehouses, the material supplies sector will step up the recovery of scrap metals, old spare parts, batteries, ball bearings and oil wastes, and will implement the policy of using and recapping old automobile and tractor tires in accordance with government regulations. On the other hand, it will adopt measures to increase the percentage of domestic material supply purchases from 20 to 30 percent, as compared with 1977, and will strive to expand the purchase of various types of spare parts, vehicles, machinery, electrical parts, mechanical tools, chemical products and so forth. In 1978 the material supplies sector will continue to accelerate the concerted emulation movement with the motto: "Good supply, good management, great economy."

On this occasion the Ministry of Supply handed the government rotating banner to the Ha Nam Ninh material supplies company and the material supplies sector's emulation banner to a number of other companies.

The attendants were elated to welcome Premier Pham Van Dong who came to visit and address the conference. On behalf of the party Central Committee and government, he warmly cited the efforts and new progress made by the material supplies sector's cadres and workers in 1977 and expressed the hope that this sector would register still greater achievements in 1978. He stressed that 1978 should be a year of vigorous and all-round development, especially in management--including the management of material supplies--with a view to successfully implementing the 1978 state plan. This would provide the impetus for successfully implementing the 1976-80 state plan and create a basis for further progress.

With regard to the management and delivery of material supplies, the premier said: The immediate task of the material supplies sector is to study and improve work, from the Supply Ministry to the grassroots level. This will effect an improvement in the supply work in various sectors and localities, thus insuring that locally-produced and imported material supplies will be delivered, via transportation and distribution services, to the producers, primarily agricultural, forestry and fishery production installations, consumer goods industries and other important sectors. In order to meet production requirements, material supplies must be delivered uniformly, on schedule, in sufficient quantity, with good quality and as ordered.

In conclusion Premier Pham Van Dong urged the material supplies sector and the various other sectors and localities to continue to implement resolution No 228 of the Central Committee on economic management and to improve management, giving primary importance to financial-economic management and business management and learning to apply the socialist legal system in financial-economic management and business management.

VCP POLITICAL BUREAU ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS ON BUILDING DISTRICTS

OW290823Y Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 29 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Jan 29--The Political Bureau of the party Central Committee has given instructions for the building and consolidation of the district unit, in furtherance of the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the second plenum of the party Central Committee. It was pointed out that districts were important theatres for the reorganization of production, for the implementation of the revolutionary line of the party, and for promoting the labouring people's collective mastery.

The instructions stressed that efforts must be concentrated right at the district level to carry out two immediate and fundamental tasks: to build the material and technical basis of socialism and improve the material and cultural life of the labouring people. The district must therefore be both an administrative unit and an economic unit.

Districts must be organized into full-fledged agroindustrial units in the framework of the national economy and also in the provincial industrial-agricultural structure. Districts are one level of state management and are placed under directed provincial management. They in turn are in charge of the management of villages, agricultural cooperatives, and state offices given to their care.

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY HOLDS LAND RECLAMATION CONFERENCE

OW300943Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[Text] Recently the Agriculture Ministry's General Department for Land Reclamation and Building of New Economic Zones held the first nationwide land reclamation conference to review reclamation work in 1976 and 1977 and vigorously motivate a mass movement to implement the fourth party congress resolution and party Central Committee resolution No 2 on opening 1.2 million hectares of new land during the 1976-80 5-year plan, enhancing management and improving the quality of land reclamation work, along with intensive and specialized cultivation and large-scale socialist production.

Over the past 2 years our people have opened up some 300,000 hectares of virgin land and sent some 460,000 workers to build new economic zones in accordance with the party Central Committee resolutions to strive to open 1.2 million hectares of new land across the country by the end of 1980--with some 300,000 hectares of virgin land to be reclaimed in 1978 alone, mainly in the Mekong Delta, eastern Nam Bo and the central highlands.

Since the start of the 1978 plan, the General Department for Land Reclamation and Building of New Economic Zones has vigorously launched a coordinated movement to emulate socialist labor and to overfulfill the 1978 plan.

HO CHI MINH CITY SECURITY FORCES HOLD CONGRESS

BK301208Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Text] On 27 and 28 January 1978 the Ho Chi Minh City people's security force held a congress to welcome the achievements scored in the 1977 "for the fatherland's security" movement. Attending the congress was Tran Quyet [name as heard], party Central Committee member and vice minister of the interior.

In the past, progress has been made in maintaining security in Ho Chi Minh City, especially in the popular movement to maintain security and public order. People in the city have attended more than 5 million [as heard] study sessions, at which specific measures for the maintenance of the fatherland's security were discussed. Every family in the city has volunteered to participate in maintaining security.

On the afternoon of 28 January the congress solemnly organized a ceremony to receive a rotation banner awarded by the government and to launch a "for the fatherland's security" emulation movement for 1978.

Comrade Mai Chi Tho, party Central Committee member and director of the Ho Chi Minh City security service, expressed his deep gratitude to the party Central Committee and the government and pointed out the task of maintaining the security in the city in 1978, which consists of accelerating the mass movement to exercise the right to collective ownership on the front of maintaining security and public order, of resolutely maintaining political

security and social order and safety; and of actively contributing, along with the entire party and all people, to successfully carrying out the four great movements of the city and the successfully fulfilling the 1978 state plan.

HO CHI MINH YOUTH UNION HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

OW300736Y Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 30 Jan 78 CW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA January 30--The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has met here to review the union's work last year and discuss its tasks this year.

The conference, held from Jan. 23-28, was attended by youth leaders of the 38 provinces and cities throughout the country and was addressed by To Huu, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Last year saw another 291,536 young people admitted to the union through the four nationwide mass movements--the movement of voluntary labour for national construction, the "determined to win" movement in the army, the movement to study well and to build socialist collectives among the students and the movement for physical culture and for a new way of life. Thus, the union's membership was reported to number 3,060,000.

Addressing the meeting, To Huu laid stress on the important role played by the youth in national reconstruction. On the country's great potentialities, he recalled that Vietnam now has 5 million hectares of arable land, 15 million hectares of forests and 11 million young labourers. To Huu recommended the union to reorganize the youth so as to exploit all these major potentialities.

The conference decided that in 1978 the union will concentrate its efforts in the organizational work and launch a patriotic emulation campaign aimed at bringing into full play the spirit of collective mastery in production, national defence and study, and in the building of a new way of life.

To Huu Attends, Speaks

BK300148Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Jan 78 BK

[Text] From 23 to 28 January 1978, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee held its 25th conference to discuss the union's activities to implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee and to launch a seething movement to carry out revolutionary activities among the members of the union and youths nationwide.

Comrade To Huu, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, attended and addressed the conference. The conference deeply reviewed the weaknesses of the union's movement in the past year and at the same time set forth measures to overcome them in order to further lead the youth movement and union activities to advance in conformity with the developmental requirements of the revolution in the present stage.

First of all, 1978 is the pivotal year of the 1976-1980 5-year plan. Union members and youths nationwide must launch a seething revolutionary movement and, together with the entire party, people and armed forces, must create a new developmental step on the economic, cultural and social building front. In 1978, the union must hold its fourth congress and participate in the 11th congress of world youths and students.

In this spirit the conference discussed and set forth the guidelines, tasks and activities of the union for 1978 as follows: Educate, motivate and organize youths nationwide to seethingly, uniformly, continuously and vigorously emulate in all spheres of productive labor, work performance and studies with the aim of successfully carrying out the 1978 state plan.

Addressing the conference, Comrade To Huu pointed out the great and urgent requirements of socialist transformation and socialist construction nationwide and at the same time discussed the role and tasks of the union members and youths in the new stage of the revolution. The comrade urged the union chapters at various levels to pay attention to organizing youths and teenagers at the grassroots level, omitting nobody.

After pointing out the shortcomings of the union concerning this work, Comrade To Huu stressed: It is necessary to promptly organize all youths and teenagers to carry out revolutionary activities. In addition to carrying out productive labor and engaging in cultural and political studies, it is necessary to accelerate physical education, sports, literary and artistic activities and other social activities. It is necessary to accelerate physical education, sports, literary and artistic activities and other social activities. It is necessary to educate and motivate youths to actively participate in economic building and to serve as the core force in agricultural, industrial, forestry and fishery production and in building new economic zones. It is necessary to use the productive labor movement as a means to foster active elements so as to recommend outstanding union members for party membership or to admit progressive youths into the union. It is necessary to insure the political role in society of our 11 million union members and youths.

Comrade To Huu stressed: It is necessary to insure that each youth has a specific program of action and contributes as much of his strength and intelligence as possible to the present revolutionary cause of the entire country.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO NEPAL--Hanoi, Jan 26--Nguyen Quang Huy, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Kingdom of Nepal, has presented his credentials to King Birendra. On this occasion, King Birendra said: "The relations between Nepal and Vietnam are based on mutual understanding and respect. Nepal believes that the current close and friendly relations between our two countries will be further strengthened." He asked the ambassador to convey his wishes for good health to President Ton Duc Thang and for happiness and prosperity to the Vietnamese people. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1446 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW]

GDR INSURANCE DELEGATION--Hanoi, Jan 25--A delegation of DARAG--The foreign insurance company of the GDR--led by Deputy General Director Ingeborg Kerreit has paid an 8-day visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Insurance Company. The delegation was received by Minister of Finance Hoang Anh, had working sessions with the host company, and visited Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 25 Jan 78 OW]

DONATION FROM AMERICAN FRIENDS--Hanoi, Jan 27--An American couple in exile in Poland have presented Vietnam with almost 100,000 zlotys. The sum was saved by Eulalia Papaandreu and her late husband, James Papaandreu, in more than 10 years. The Papaandreus, members of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., were active supporters of Vietnam during the war against the U.S. aggression. Now, the widow is a frequent visitor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Warsaw. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0657 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW]

SUHARTO ANSWERS RUMORS OF PERSONAL FINANCIAL AGGRANDIZEMENT

BK271338Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 26 Jan 78 BK

[Text] As chairman of the Trikora ["Three-Fold People's Command" in Malaysian confrontation era] Orphans Scholarship Foundation, President Suharto has said that that foundation now has funds amounting to 662 billion rupiah and that the Dharmais Foundation and the Supersemar Foundation have 7 billion and 6 billion rupiah, respectively. The president said this when he received Trikora widows and orphans at the state palace today.

The president said that because of the large amount of money being handled by the foundation, many rumors had been spread about him and his family. However, he said, the rumors had not bothered him because one risks such things in pursuit of noble ideals. As chairman of social foundations seeking funds for the benefit of orphans and bright and needy university students, he has been accused of having enriched himself.

He told the Trikora orphans who visited him at the state palace to be proud of their fathers, because they had given their lives for the good of the state and nation.

PANGGABEAN REPORTS TO PARLIAMENT ON RECENT UNREST

BK301245Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 30 Jan 78 BK

[Excerpts] The government has obtained strong evidence that a number of university students had planned to mobilize other university students and organize other activities to take to the streets in two large towns on 21 January; this could have endangered stability, security and the state. This was stated by Minister of Defense and Security Affairs General Panggabean on behalf of the government at today's plenary meeting of parliament, which was chaired by parliament Speaker Adam Malik.

General Panggabean explained a number of recent events which led to the government taking a number of steps, including the suspension of university student senates in Indonesian academic institutions and the banning of a number of newspapers.

He said that the freedom existing in academic institutions had been misused by a number of university students who made posters bearing provocative and humiliating personal accusations directed against government officials and against groups in society which they disliked. The dignity of the head of state was degraded in a very indecent way. Under the pretext of freedom of expression, a group of university students invited people from off-campus for discussions that were not of a scientific nature, but of an antigovernment political nature. The campuses were turned into political arenas.

As an example, he said that on a certain campus a discussion was held on changing the national leadership, aiming at changing the national structure. The so-called university student pledge, which was declared in Bandung on 28 October 1977, accused the president of having deviated from the constitution and Pancasila. It is an established fact that it is the prerogative of the People's Consultative Assembly, and not of any other small group or institution in this country, to assess whether anyone has deviated from the constitution and Pancasila.

Reports and comments published in several newspapers helped spread the news of these events, and if this had been allowed to continue, disorders in society, disrupted national unity, failures in development and, ultimate suffering to the people would have resulted.

In this connection, Panggabean recalled that on 15 December 1977, the armed forces, having witnessed various incidents, issued a brotherly warning. Nevertheless, a small group of people completely ignored the statement, which had been issued in a spirit of brotherhood and responsibility.

In view of a series of developments following the issuance of the statement, the government concluded that a series of attempts had clearly been launched in a systematic and determined manner to create a climate of revolution.

A number of newspapers circulated reports and drew pictures of the events which were out of all proportion. Although the reports originated from a small group of people, they nevertheless had broad impact. It was for this reason that the government preferred to take action before a crisis developed, rather than to wait until after it had happened and disaster had occurred, General Panggabean said in a statement which explained the latest political and security developments and subsequent steps taken by the government.

In response to the government statement in parliament, Speaker Adam Malik said that parliament members had now more clearly realized their duties as citizens in a Pancasila state, in view of the forthcoming People's Consultative Assembly plenary session. He expressed the hope that there would be mutual understanding between the press and government as well as between university students and the government. He particularly called on university students to give further thought to working for the future interests of our nation.

Adam Malik also expressed the belief that the case of those newspapers which are currently prohibited from printing, publication and circulation would be resolved soon and they would resume publication. The parliament speaker said this in reply to questions from the press at Bina Graha following a meeting with President Suharto. At his meeting with the head of state, Adam Malik informed the president about the planned departure of a parliamentary delegation for Iran tomorrow at the invitation of the Iranian parliament. Speaker Adam Malik himself will lead the delegation on its 1-week visit.

Other Panggabean Remarks Cited

BK281034Y Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Text] The defense and security minister and armed forces commander, General Panggabean, has stressed that the ABRI [Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia] is determined to make the G-30-S/PKI [30 September movement/Indonesian Communist Party] rebellion the last one in Indonesia.

In this connection, the government's firm actions--the detention of a number of students; the suspension of the activities of university student councils and senates throughout Indonesia; and the prohibition of the printing, publication and circulation of a number of newspapers--were motivated by its desire to safeguard broader national interests--to protect the people from disturbances, misfortunes and confusion; to prevent the failure of development activities; to protect democracy and the constitution from destruction; and to preserve the law.

He said this at a transfer ceremony of the post of army chief of staff from Gen Makmun Murod to Lieutenant General Widodo this morning. General Panggabean pointed out that the government does not consider students in general as troublemakers and that the ABRI is not hostile to students. The government also has no intention of curbing the freedom of a responsible free press. But, he said, public order must be maintained so that the people enjoy true security. Therefore, anyone who is wrong must be dealt with and anyone who is right must be given protection.

The government wants to protect students in general so that they will not be influenced by irresponsible elements. In order to preserve their reputation of respect for science and truth, the prestige of higher educational institutions must be upheld; they should not be turned into arenas for activities unrelated to the basic three-point task of higher educational institutions.

Constitutional channels are always open, through the people's representative councils, and these channels cannot be properly utilized by taking to the streets. It is the duty of the government to develop higher education, because development requires highly trained and dedicated persons. The government is also aware that some future national leaders will come from these students, he said. General Panggabean directed all ABRI units to remain vigilant and alert in maintaining order and to preserve solidarity among ABRI units and among the ABRI and the people. High-ranking officers of the Defense and Security Department and the ABRI and foreign military attaches attended the ceremony.

SECURITY CHIEF SUDOMO THREATENS TO CLOSE FOREIGN NEWS MEDIA

BK280300Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0244 GMT 28 Jan 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, Jan. 28 (AFP)--The chief of the powerful National Security Agency (Kopkamtib) has threatened to close down foreign news media representative offices in Indonesia if they continue to give a wrong impression about Indonesia, it was reported here today.

Speaking to local newsmen after briefing chief editors of the national publications Friday [27 January] afternoon, Admiral Sudomo blamed certain Indonesian journalists working for the foreign press media for their "incorrect" reporting on what was happening in this country. Sudomo described the Indonesian journalists as "people who have lost their national pride."

"However bad the government may be, we should have at least some sense of patriotism and dignity and refrain from reporting such things to foreigners," Admiral Sudomo was quoted as saying. He said people who had national pride should not report "the unmentionables" to foreigners.

But on the other hand, Admiral Sudomo said, the effect of foreign press reporting abroad "is not important," the official armed forces daily quoted him as saying. What is important, Sudomo said, is the actual condition inside the country, especially in anticipation of the general sessions of congress in March which will elect a president and vice president and formulate new basic state guidelines for the next five years.

Sudomo said "mutual understanding" had been reached between his security agency and the chief editors of the seven banned daily newspapers. He said the ban was not meant to be a fatal decision. "Just pray to God that these newspapers would soon reappear," Admiral Sudomo said. Sudomo said representatives of the foreign press in Jakarta would be summoned by his National Security Agency some time next week for a briefing.

BRIEFS

COFFEE PRODUCTION FIGURES--Denpasar, Jan 22 (ANTARA)--Coffee output of Bali last year reached 6,005 tons, the biggest in the past 3 years. According to the provincial plantation service, the biggest producing area is Buleleng regency with an output of about 3,422 tons, then Tabanan regency, with about 2,254 tons. It said of the total, only 2,106 tons were exported. Last year's increase of coffee output resulted from the newly planted coffee trees. The plantation service said coffee output on the island in 1975 was 2,075 tons and in 1976 was 5,338 tons. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0713 GMT 23 Jan 78 BK]

MARCOS ADDRESSES NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL

OW270039Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Jan 78 OW

[Text] President Marcos says the country's first national elections in 5 years will be an "acid test" of its transformation to a stable society. He made the statement in his report to the nation at the opening of the fifth and last session of the Batasang Bayan [National Legislative Advisory Council]. The Batasang session has started deliberations on the proposed election code that will ultimately lead to its promulgation.

[Begin recording] The time has come to organize the interim Batasang Pambansa [National Legislature] and to call for the election of its members. It is a necessary step forward in the reform and evolution of our political institution. It is also the "acid test" that we as a people must pass--a test of how much our political attitudes have changed after 5 years of crisis government. [end recording]

Allaying fears that the elections might revive the old politician habits that [words indistinct] apart the old society, the president said--and in his words--we cannot dispense entirely or too long with elections. He reminded Batasang Bayan members that the clear, definite and fixed purpose of martial law is the attainment in the shortest possible time and in as peaceful a manner possible the political, economic and social transformation of Philippine society. This goal remains unaltered, the president said, emphasizing that the course the country has taken for the transformation of society is democratic.

[Begin recording] Our goal has defined the purpose: the liberation of the peasantry from the centuries of bondage to the soil; equal opportunity for every man, woman and child of the republic; equitable distribution of wealth; and direct political participation through the Barangays (?thus) giving every Filipino including the youth--especially the youth--a effective voice in the discussion of issues which affect his daily life. Where the Barangay [words indistinct] power of the people, the Semahang Nayon [semipolitical rural organizations] gives them a share of economic power. [words indistinct] we have broken the strangle hold so long exercised by the power brokers, or we have started to break such strangle hold. [end recording]

In the course of his speech the president paid tribute to the 132-man Legislative Advisory Council which he said effectively performed its function as a bridge to the interim Batasang Pambansa which in turn will also act as a bridge to the more permanent parliament. The president considered today's session of the Batasang Bayan the beginning of a new chapter in our history.

LEGISLATIVE ADVISORY COUNCIL APPROVES ELECTION CODE

OW271540Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 27 Jan 78 OW

[Excerpts] The new election code which will govern the 2 April interim Batasang Pambansa [IBP] election and the local elections at the end of this year was approved unanimously this evening by the Batasang Bayan. Proclamation of the 1978 election code came after 2 days of Batasang Bayan sessions chaired by President Marcos at the plenary session hall of the Philippine International Convention Center. The session totaled 15 hours of intensive discussions and debates on the issues surrounding the election code.

The sessions touched on various ticklish issues as apportionment of regional representatives in the IBP, the proposal to increase the composition of the legislative body and the system of voting.

This morning's session dealt mainly on the proposal to adopt the "block" voting or team voting system. The proposal presented on the floor by delegate (Felicimo San Ruiz) of Laguna stirred a lively debate, but after presenting the pros and cons the Batasang Bayan allowed the voters to vote either on the party candidate as a team or the candidate individually.

AFP Report

OW281159Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0625 GMT 28 Jan 78 OW

[By Ruben G. Alabastro]

[Excerpts] Manila, Jan. 28 (AFP)--The Philippine martial law regime has framed a new election code reviving political parties, creating a 200-man parliament and setting the stage for a parliamentary election battle with an opposition that says it will not fight. Adoption of the code was formalized last night at the end of a two-day special session of the 129-member National Legislative Advisory Council, a handpicked consultative assembly.

Its main features include recognition of political parties which disappeared when martial rule came and a provision giving the country's more than 22 million electors the option to vote for individual candidates or for a whole party or slate of candidates (block voting).

The council shot down a proposal calling for armed forces representation in the assembly. Defense Secretary Juan Ponce Enrile said allowing military participation in the parliament would "endanger" the country's political life.

A leading figure in the opposition Liberal Party, former senator Ramon Mitra Jr. told AFP the opposition was scrapping earlier plans to run in the election and branded the code as "an overloaded dice" for the government. Mr. Mitra, one of several politicians initially detained when martial law was declared, was embittered over the block voting provision saying this gave the opposition no chance against government candidates and could lead to frauds. "I met with some opposition leaders this morning and we decided to cancel all caucuses and meetings," the ex-senator said. "We have agreed to all go home, go back to the farms and forget all about it (the election)."

Mr. Mitra said he believed that imprisoned presidential rival and former senator Benigno Aquino would also abandon plans to run in the summer polls.

The assembly election will be the first of two elections scheduled this year. Mr. Marcos has indicated he will also call provincial and town elections in November or December.

The code provides for a 45-day campaign period starting mid-February, fixes campaign expenses at a maximum 60,000 pesos (8,000 dollars) per candidate, or equivalent to an assemblyman's annual salary, and spells out safeguards against election frauds. It outlaws the use of government funds for candidates and political contributions from foreign nationals or governments.

The code originally proposed an assembly of 192 members but Mr. Marcos told newsmen this would be increased to "around 200" to accommodate clamors from the country's 13 regions for increased representation based on the latest population census. As originally conceived, 160 delegates will be directly elected by regions, 20 will be appointed by Mr. Marcos from his 27-man cabinet, and an additional 12 will be picked by electoral councils representing the youth, farmers and industrial workers sectors.

A few seats will be added to regional and sectoral representation to accomodate the various demands, according to Mr. Marcos.

The interim assembly will serve as forerunner of a regular National Assembly contemplated in the new constitution setting up a parliamentary system and abolishing the old American-style presidential set-up.

In line with the referendum held December 17, Mr. Marcos will automatically be prime minister and president of the interim body. He is constitutionally empowered to dissolve it and legislate himself whenever, in his view, "it is unable to act to meet the exigency."

The opposition dismissed Mr. Marcos' claim that the interim assembly would be a major step to political normalcy. Mr. Mitra said the election code showed the government "is not ready for a return to normalization."

The ex-senator likened the forthcoming polls to a boxing match "where the referee is involved, one of the boxer's hands are tied, and the decision already made. It will be foolish to get into the ring."

Another opposition figure, former Senator Jose Diokno, said the election was "a sham democracy" intended to perpetuate American political and military interests in this country.

Marcos Comments

OW281203Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0640 GMT 28 78 OW

[Excerpt] Manila, Jan. 28 (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos said last night he would study the possibility of lifting martial law after the holding of provincial and town elections in the Philippines late this year. He also expressed hope "we would be able to now settle" the five-year-old Moslem separatist rebellion being waged by the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) in the Mindanao region, southern Philippines.

Mr Marcos was interviewed after presiding over a session of the National Legislative Advisory Council which adopted an election code setting down guidelines for the regional elections next April 2 and an interim National Assembly.

Replying to questions, Mr Marcos said he hoped to call local elections for governors and mayors before the end of 1978. "Beyond that, of course, we must study the possibility of lifting martial law and this would only be possible after the interim Batasang Pambansa (National Assembly) has been called to session," he added.

The assembly will probably start functioning next June when it shall have elected a speaker and he shall assumed his post as prime minister, the president said.

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